The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876. VOL. 89.—NO. 7.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
(FIRST SESSION.)

The Question of Presiding Officer of the Senate.

Bills, Memorials, Etc., Introduced.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1876.

SENATE.

Bills, etc., Introduced.

Mr. CLAYTON presented papers bearing upon the case of Wm. K. Sebastian, Senator from Arkansas, expelled from the Senate. Referred.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill for the sale of certain Shawnee Indian lands to provide farms for the Black Bob and Shawnee Indians. Referred.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill granting pensions to officers of the war with Great Britain of 1812, and those engaged in the Indian war during that period. Referred.

Mr. DORSEY presented a memorial of the Legislature of Arkansas asking an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the White river. Referred.

Also a memorial of the Arkansas Legislature asking for the construction of national levees to reclaim the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river. Referred.

Mr. CLAYTON presented a memorial of the Arkansas Legislature asking Congress to pass an act refunding the cotton tax. Referred.

Also a memorial of the same Legislature asking an appropriation for the improvement of navigation in Bayou Bartholomew. Referred.

Mr. WINDOM presented a memorial of the Minnesota State Grange asking an appropriation for the opening of a water channel by way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to connect the Mississippi river with the lakes. Referred.

Mr. ENGLISH introduced a bill to amend the law with respect to wills, to regulate the transaction of probate business in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. Referred.

Presiding Officer of the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Senator from Indiana (Morton) yesterday made a report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to the presiding officer of the Senate. It seemed to him that this report had better be acted upon. He therefore moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution offered by the Senator from Vermont before the recess in regard to electing a President *pro tempore* of the Senate. He made the motion with a view of offering a substitute for that resolution should it be taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought the matter should go over until to-morrow or Monday. The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections had just been placed on the tables of the Senators, and they had not yet examined it.

Mr. SHERMAN also asked that the matter go over.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would not object, and the report was laid over.

A Private Claim.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the bill for the relief of L. Madison Day, of New Orleans, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Expenditures, Revenues and Public Debt.

Mr. DAVIS gave notice that on Wednesday of next week he would ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks in regard to the expenditures and revenues of the country, public debt, &c.

Arrests in Alaska.

Mr. MITCHELL called up the resolution submitted by him before the recess calling for information in regard to arrests in Alaska. Agreed to.

Another Private Bill.

Mr. CAMERON (Wis.), from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the bill for the relief of Lafayette Elder, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned till Monday next.

Calls at the White House.

The members of the House Committee on Foreign Relations called at the Executive Mansion to-day, and paid their respects to the President. The Ways and Means Committee will pay their respects to-morrow.

THE GALLOWS.

Frank Scott, Colored, Hanged at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 7.—Frank Scott, colored, who murdered Ransom Phillips, an old negro, on Wolf river bridge on Christmas eve, 1874, for about ninety cents which the latter owed him, expiated his crime on the gallows in the jail yard to-day. He was a bright mulatto, and showed unmistakable traces of Indian blood. Last week he joined the Roman Catholic Church and has been constantly attended by Franciscan Friars and Sisters of Mercy. He steadfastly maintained to the last that he killed Phillips in self-defence. He slept soundly last night, ate a hearty breakfast, and expressed his readiness to die, and appeared quite jovial. He was attended to the scaffold by Friar Aloysius, who had administered the last rites of the Church to him. Some 6,000 people, mostly negroes, were congregated in the streets and on housetops to witness the execution. He made a short speech on the scaffold, saying he was convicted on false oaths. In conclusion, he said the cords were cutting his arms, and he would rather be hanging. At 1:45 Sheriff Anderson pulled the lever and he fell, his neck being broken. He died almost without a struggle.

Bill Williams Hanged at Bartlett, Tennessee.

Bill Williams, also colored, was hung at Bartlett at one o'clock by Deputy Sheriff Taylor. He denied the killing of Joe Fields to the last. Both these men had three trials, the last being before the Supreme Court, and the evidence against them was very strong.

Milton McLean Strangled to Death at Jackson, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, January 7.—A Jackson (Tenn.) special says Milton McLean was hung there at one o'clock to-day. He acknowledged to killing Pop', but said he had no regrets about it. His neck was not broken, and he died from strangulation.

RAILWAY LITIGATION.

Decision in the Cases of the Missouri Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, January 7.—Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, delivered a decision to-day in the railroad cases. He said the application of St. Louis county to become a party defendant in the bill to foreclose the second mortgage on the A. & P. road, and to the bill to foreclose the third mortgage on the Missouri Pacific road, must be denied, for the reason that it was an unsecured creditor, and could not be permitted to interfere with the foreclosure of the mortgages, as it had no interest in the subject matter. He also refused to grant the motion of the State to become a party in these cases for the same reason. In respect to the suit of N. A. Cowdrey, of New York, against the Missouri Pacific Railroad and others, he said the bill was for the sole purpose of setting aside the third mortgage as fraudulent, but that its averments were not sufficient for that purpose if true, and that if the bill did contain sufficient allegations to justify the setting aside of the third mortgage no receiver could be appointed under it, for the reason that the lease of that road had not yet expired under its provisions, and for the further reason that the object sought did not warrant the appointment of separate receivers. He intimated that if it was true, as claimed, the third mortgage was void because of fraud, the proper way would be to intervene in the suit to foreclose, and that if the company refused to defend, the court would, on a proper showing, permit such intervention.

Later.—Late this afternoon the attorneys in the Cowdrey case filed an amended bill in conformity with the views of the Court.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The Situation at Hopewell, N. J., Unchanged—Militia Preserving the Peace—The Chancellor Decides the Dispute.

HOPEWELL, N. J., January 7.—The situation of the railroad war is unchanged. Militia arrived this morning and have taken possession of the frog by order of Governor Bedle. The D. & R. railroad engine remains on the frog, as yesterday. The militia are guarding the same. Everything is quiet. The Chancellor has decided that the frog is to be put in so that the Mercer & Somerset trains can pass over the road, and that the engine now on the crossing shall be removed. No further trouble is anticipated.

Political Convention in Texas.

GALVESTON, January 7.—The Convention assembled at 10 A. M. Gov. Henderson nominated O. M. Roberts for Chief Justice. On motion of Mr. Bagley, he was nominated by acclamation. Chief Justice Roberts then addressed the Convention. John P. White, Gen. M. D. Retor, C. M. Winkler and R. O. Walker were nominated for Appellate Judges.

MISS LANGMAID'S ASSASSIN.

The Crime of a Monster in the Woods in Pembroke, N. H.

A Strong Chain of Circumstantial Evidence Against the Prisoner, Lepage—Witnesses from Canada Who Will Testify that He Has Committed Other Atrocious Crimes.

After two days spent in getting a jury, and in examining the neighborhood of Pembroke, New Hampshire, where the mutilated remains of Josie Langmaid were found, the trial of Joseph Lepage, who is supposed to have committed the murder, was begun on Thursday. City Hall, in which Chief Justice Foster and Judge Rand sat, will seat over a thousand persons; but it proved to be too small, and the doors had to be closed against the throng before the formal opening of the Court, and many people braved a chilling mist and held positions at the windows, where they at least could obtain a view of Lepage. The prisoner is a Canadian Frenchman of a very forbidding countenance. Had not events shown the method in his madness, his wild furtive look might have been taken as an indication of insanity; but the self-overreaching skrewdness with which he has conducted himself since his imprisonment has left only one conclusion, namely, that he is capable of any crime. He is narrowly watched by three deputy sheriffs, who are believed to be none too few to prevent a repetition of his two efforts at escape.

The State is represented by Counsellors Flanders, Sanborn and Clark. The prisoner, being too poor to employ a lawyer, is defended by Messrs. Norris and Page, by State assignment. Mr. Flanders opened for the State. He said that the prosecution would depend solely upon circumstantial evidence for a verdict. There was enough of that, he thought, to ask for the conviction of the prisoner for murder in the first degree. After describing the finding of the body of the girl, its condition, the traces left by the murder and his victim, Mr. Flanders adverted to suspicious circumstances surrounding the prisoner. He had frequently chased young girls, almost crazing them with fright. Before he was constrained to deny his knowledge of the English tongue he made diligent inquiries of young boys of the time when young girls upon whom his evil eye had fallen would be likely to pass the very woods in which Josie Langmaid was murdered. He was seen near the woods two days before the murder, carrying a cudgel like that which was found stained and broken where the murder was done. He was seen again near the thicket on the morning of the murder, and the imprint of his nail-shod heel in the face of the murdered girl was incontestible. The spots of blood on his clothing and his torn shirt sleeves were additional proofs that riveted the chain of circumstantial evidence.

At the conclusion of the opening speech, James F. Langmaid was sworn. He testified that he was the father of Josie A. Langmaid. She was the daughter of a former wife. He saw his daughter before she started for the school on the morning of the murder. When he next saw her she was lying a headless corpse in the woods. Mrs. Sarah E. Langmaid, wife of the former witness, next testified that her step-daughter started for school, which was about two and a half miles distant, at 8½ o'clock on the morning of the murder. Counsel for the defence spared Mrs. Langmaid from identifying Josie's clothing, as found after the murder, by admitting that it is the same. The clothing was then put in evidence, the blood stains, cuts and rents showing that there must have been a desperate death struggle. While the clothing was being exhibited to the court Lepage leaned forward and gazed on it with intense interest.

Dr. George H. Larrable, of Suncook, testified in relation to the wounds on the head and the body of the girl. The right side of her head was swollen and discolored, the ear lacerated as with bludgeon blows, and there were incised wounds in the right cheek, in the latter extending to the bone. There were marks of a heel on her right temple. The bones of her left hand were broken, and one thumb nail was torn almost away. Her head was severed from the trunk at the third vertebræ, and there was a mutilation elsewhere. The marks on the right temple correspond to the heels of the boots worn by Lepage. The discoloration of the head bruises showed that they were inflicted before life was extinct. Charles R. Cilley, of Pembroke, testified that on the morning after the murder he found three oaken splinters that fitted together and evidently had been the round of a bay wick. The centre fragment had blood stains that had been partially erased by the use of grass and sand. It was found in the bushes just off the academy road, and fragments of Josie Langmaid's dress, comb, and belt ornaments, as well as the trampled grass and bushes, showed that the stunning blow had been struck there. Her school books were afterward found in the bushes near that spot, and the traces of a dragged body were discernable up to the spot at which the body was found. Adin L. Fowler testified that Lepage was in his (witness') father's employ the fortnight ending September 20. Witness' sister arrived home from school at the academy that day, and Lepage questioned witness closely as to who she was with when she went to school and what road she took to go there. He would not rest satisfied until witness showed him the road she took.

Mrs. Hiram Towle, of Pembroke, testified that she and her husband were driving along the range road, which crosses the academy road between Mr. Langmaid's house and the academy, on the morning of the murder, and that they saw a stranger, who attracted them by the wildness or craziness of his eye. The stranger was meanly dressed. He carried a long cudgel that was squared, and about three feet and a half long. As he approached them he held the stick behind his back in both hands. The fragments of the rack round, already in evidence, were fitted and shown the witness, and she said that the stick was just like that carried by the stranger, whom she afterwards recognized as the prisoner. After Mrs. Towle had been cross-examined the Court adjourned. The judgment are to be secluded until the conclusion of the trial.

Sheriff Lephan, of Joliet, Canada, arrived on Thursday morning with Julienne Rousse and Marie Herntier, whom Lepage outraged and left for dead in Canada. Miss Rousse is a sister of Lepage's wife. Bill Drew, who was first arrested for the murder of Miss Langmaid, and was reported to have run away since his release, was in the Court room.

MARDI GRAS.

Proclamation by the King of the Carnival—How the Festival is to be Celebrated in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 7.—Proclamation by the King of the Carnival: Be it known that we, King of the Carnival and sovereign ruler of the realms of mirth, folly, and relaxation, will celebrate the anniversary of our nineteenth centennial in our legal city of Memphis, and that we may be received with becoming splendor we hereby proclaim our royal will.

1st—Attended by our armies and navies, by our high dignitaries of State, by our household guards, by harlequin and pantaloon and their fun-loving hosts, we will receive the keys of our city from our loyal Mayor at high noon, February 28th, 1876.

2nd—And there remain until our departure. Traffic, labor, trade and all other occupation shall cease.

3rd—On Mardi Gras, February 29, 1876, the day dear to our gentle and loving hearts, we command that all promenaders, revellers and mummeries shall appear in mask, that their visors may not be consumed by the refulgence of our imperial face.

4th—We summon the genial Uiks and the Knee of Motley to pass before our royal highness in review. When the shades of night descend upon our goodly city let the Memphi appear in gorgeous beauty and floods of golden fires, and then shall the multitudes gather to our sumptuous places of festivity and to the strains of music revel till the Lent day.

5th—Railways, steamboats, and other public carriers will transport our subjects at half rates to and from our joyous carnival, and our good people of Memphis will receive them with generous hospitality.

The King commands. Long live the King. REX CARNIVALI.

(Attest:) TIPHON MOMUS.

—D. J. O'Connor, chief clerk in the freight department of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad in Kansas City, has absconded, leaving his cash account some $7,000 short. A Mrs. Davis, who is reported to be the wife of Davis who was mixed up in the Hannibal and St. Joseph ticket swindle, unearthed at Hannibal some three months ago, left the city with him. His bondsmen are amply able to make the deficiency good.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Herzegovinian Insurgents Defeated.

The Montenegrin Minister to Purchase Arms in Vienna.

Vessels Warned to Keep Away from the Spanish Coast East of Bilboa.

Austria Preparing for War.

TURKEY.

The Proposed Reform.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 7.—The Austrian Ambassador to this court has a semi-official communication to the Grand Vizier on Count Andrassy's scheme for reform in the Turkish provinces. The Grand Vizier is represented to have rejected the idea of foreign mediation, and to have said that the Sublime Porte would give the people of the provinces all necessary guarantees for reform.

Governor Generals of Provinces.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 7.—Raouf Pasha has been appointed Governor General of the Island of Crete.

All Pasha, formerly Ambassador at Paris, has been appointed Governor General of Herzegovina.

Montenegro Arming.

LONDON, January 7.—A Vienna dispatch says it is reported that the Montenegrin Minister has decided to purchase rifles in Vienna.

Insurgents Defeated.

LONDON, January 8.—A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that a body of 2,800 insurgents tried to surprise Mostar, but was defeated, and almost totally destroyed.

Italy's Answer.

The answer of Italy to Count Andrassy's note on Turkey has arrived in Vienna.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Warning to Masters of Vessels.

LONDON, January 7.—The *Gazette* publishes a notification to masters of British vessels warning them to keep away from the Spanish coast east of Bilbao, as the Carlist batteries are stationed at intervals all along the shore and fire at anything that approaches.

The Austrian Note.

LONDON, January 8.—The Cologne *Gazette* says Italy has accepted the Austrian note, and England asked for a week to consider it, which time expires on the 12th.

Collision on the Ocean.

LONDON, January 8.—The steamer City of Brooklyn, which arrived at Queenstown yesterday, while off Fastenet on Thursday night came into collision with the Italian bark Emanuele. The latter's bowsprit and fore mast were carried away. Three of her crew are missing. The remainder, nine in number, were rescued by the steamer, whose boats searched in the vicinity of the disaster until daylight.

A Vessel Ashore.

A boat, name unknown, was ashore all day yesterday on the shipwash, ten miles east of Harwich, under circumstances similar to those of the Deutschland. Twelve men were on board. Boat could not be able to approach her during the day. A tug left Harwich at midnight to go to her assistance.

GERMANY.

Count von Arnim.

LONDON, January 8.—A special from Berlin says: A report is current that the courts will shortly publish a general denunciation against Count Henry von Arnim if he fails to return, and that he will be tried in contumacium.

LONDON, January 8.—A special from Berlin says a medical statement has been made to the authorities stating that Count Von Arnim is too ill to go to prison. This has been decided to be insufficient, and the Count will be immediately summoned to return and undergo sentence.

FRANCE.

Count Andrassy's Note.

PARIS, January 7.—The *Journal Des Debats* publishes a semi-official communication from Vienna, which says that Germany and France intends to adhere to Count Andrassy's note regarding Turkey, but has not yet done so.

Favored Senatorial Candidates.

The *Monitour* publishes a list of candidates for the Senate whose election the Government favors.

AUSTRIA.

Preparing for War.

LONDON, January 8.—A Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* reports that all the men in Vienna who are liable to serve in case of war have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to join their respective corps on forty-eight hours notice.

NEW YORK.

The Advanced Freight Rates to the West.

Meeting of Railway Bondholders.

The "Mutual Council" Again Discussed in Plymouth Church.

NEW YORK, January 7, 1875.

The Advanced Freight Rates to the West.

The advanced rates for freight from this city to the West will go into effect on Monday next on the basis of seventy-five cents per hundred pounds for first class freight to Chicago. This rate is to be uniform on all trunk lines going West from this city and Boston. The differential allowance under the St. Nicholas compact will be allowed to Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the ground that the distance from those cities to Chicago is so much less than from New York.

Meeting of Railway Bondholders.

An adjourned meeting of first mortgage bondholders of the Logansport, Crawfordville & Southwestern Railroad was held today, John Bayard in the chair. A resolution was adopted declaring that the time had come for bondholders to take steps for the foreclosure of the first mortgage bonds. A resolution was adopted to the effect that a committee be appointed, with power to adopt a suit brought by Geo. Wilderberger and other bondholders in Indianapolis under the direction of C. W. Hasler, of New York, or to cause a new suit of foreclosure of the first mortgage to be instituted by the present trustees. John Bayard, H. A Mortand C. W. Hasler, of New York, and C. Henry, of Philadelphia, and H. G. Sauerwein, of Baltimore, were appointed such committee. A resolution was also adopted to the effect that all authority, if any, given by the bondholders of the road to the receiver to borrow money, or to contract any indebtedness, be revoked. It was further resolved that the committee be instructed to recommend to the bondholders such plan of foreclosure and reorganization as shall be agreed upon by such committee.

The Mutual Council.

At an adjourned meeting of Plymouth church to-night, Rev. Edward Beecher, chairman of the committee to make arrangements to call a mutual council, reported that it had been expected that they would be able to give a full list of the churches invited to participate, but Mr. Van Cott, counsel for Mrs. Moulton, had stated that he had not received a response from any of the churches invited, and as his reply was the final decision had been put off. They hoped to be able to finish their labors on Monday.

Mr. Beecher (the pastor), Rev. Edward Beecher, Rossiter W. Raymond and Thos. G. Shearman were appointed a committee to represent the church before the council. Mr. H. W. Beecher said they would be expected to provide for the members of the council, and a motion was made and carried extending the hospitalities of the church to every pastor and delegate. The meeting adjourned until Friday evening, unless sooner called.

Additional Transportation Facilities.

The Erie Railway Company has completed arrangements to take freight cars by means of floats to the Williamsburg sugar refinery, where they will be loaded and transported with despatch, at the same rate per car as from New York.

The Religious Revival.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—There was another immense gathering at the Moody and Sankey meeting to-night. The doors were closed at 7 o'clock after 11,000 people had been admitted. Thousands were turned away, unable to gain admittance. Mr. Moody discoursed on Instant Salvation, showing that it was practicable, giving illustrations in support of his claim. The inquiry rooms were well filled at the close of the services.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Arrived—The steamship Algeria, from Liverpool, and Greece, from London.

QUEENSTOWN, January 7.—Arrived—The steamships Wyoming and City of Brooklyn, from New York.

BALTIMORE, January 7.—Arrived—The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate.

The Pension and Military Academy Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1876.

Nominations Confirmed.

In executive session to-day, the Senate confirmed the following nominations: George H. Seward, Minister to China; Ayres P. Merrill, Minister to Belgium; Cyrus C. Carpenter, of Iowa, Second Comptroller of the Treasury; Reuben Williams, of Indiana, Deputy Second Comptroller of the Treasury; Horace Austin, of Minnesota, Third Auditor of the Treasury.

Among the postmasters confirmed was S. B. Piper, at Barnesville, Ohio.

Appropriation Bills.

The House Committee on Appropriations had a long session this afternoon on the Military Academy appropriation bill, and completed it for report to the House next Monday. They reduced the pay of cadets from about five hundred to four hundred dollars per year, which will diminish the item for that purpose $17,000. The pay of professors is reduced twenty per cent., and numerous small reductions are made in other items. The total amount of the bill is reduced about $80,000 from last year's total of $32,000.

The Pension appropriation bill was also finished, and will be reported to the House by Mr. Atkins. No reduction was made from the Department estimates for this bill, its amount being $29,500,000.

AFFAIRS IN MINNESOTA.

State Officers Inaugurated—Two Governor's Messages—The Repudiated State Railroad Bonds.

ST. PAUL, January 7.—The State officers elected last fall took the oath of office today in the presence of both houses of the Legislature. In accordance with an absurd custom of previous years, two Governor's messages were read to the Legislature, one from the out-going Governor, Davis, and one from the in-coming Governor, Pillsbury. Either document is of about the average length of the President's message. The matters discussed are exclusively local. The finances of the State are in good condition. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of December was $130,-243. Both messages recommend a liberal appropriation for the State's share in the creditable appearance at the Centennial show at Philadelphia.

The most important recommendation of general interest is also made by both Governors, namely, that immediate steps be taken to bring about an honorable adjustment and eventual payment of the obligations of the State involved in old repudiated State railroad bonds. Gov. Pillsbury says: "I am profoundly impressed with the conviction that the longer postponement of action looking to an honest and full adjustment of this long deferred indebtedness must inflict upon the fair name of our State the ineffaceable stain of repudiation. And I venture, with the beginning of my official duties, to commend this subject to your serious and favorable action."

Gov. Davis, arguing in favor of arbitration to determine the amount equitably due by the State to holders of the bonds as to the portion which we wrongfully refuse to pay, says: "The world will hold that we repudiate as long as we deny the right to any tribunal to entertain the question involved. I suppose that when the claims of this Government against Great Britain were first advanced on account of damages by Confederate cruisers, the English people were as firmly resolved to pay nothing as any of our people to-day are. But no man and no nation ought to be judge in its own cause, and accordingly three great Governments constituted a court at Geneva, submitted to its jurisdiction and abided by the judgment of that unimpressional forum, an example worthy of our imitation. Let a board of commissioners, composed of men of or not of this State, eminent in integrity and judicial wisdom, could be invested with jurisdiction to hear and determine the questions involved by the consideration of every equity, legal or moral, existing on either side of the controversy. It cannot be presumed that our people would hesitate to perform the award if their bonds were void in their inception for any reason, or if they were procured by fraudulent representation or unfaithful performance of the condition precedent, or if there is a class of unfortunate persons who invested in good faith for value without notice, so that the last named of these is not applicable to them or they are wholly due. Let us meet each responsibility as becomes a great State holding its honor dearer than anything else."

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, January 7.—In the House today bills were introduced to make forcible entry to houses in day season burglary; to make forcible entry to corn cribs and poultry houses in night season burglary; to provide for the sale of canal lands not otherwise appropriated, the proceeds of the sale to be divided between the Agricultural Colleges, Ohio and Mahe Universities; to provide that the crime of obtaining goods under false pretenses shall be held to have been committed in the county from whence the letter ordering goods was sent. Resolutions were offered for adjournment from March 5th to December 10th, 1876, and to request President Grant to dismiss his relatives from office and appoint Union soldiers in their stead, both of which were referred to committees.

In the Senate a bill was introduced to make a decision of the Boards of County Auditors on valuation of railroad property final.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, January 7.—The State Senate took up the resolutions to-day relating to the death of General John C. Breckenridge, and after adopting them by a unanimous vote, immediately adjourned before the resolutions were submitted to the vote. Eloquent tributes to the memory of the great Kentucky statesman were delivered by Col. Wm. Cassius Goodloe and General George B. Hodge, the former a Republican and the latter a Democrat.

The Senate resolution providing for the firing of a national salute on the 8th of January in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans, and on the 22d of February in commemoration of Washington's birthday, was amended in the House to-day so as to require the Sergeant-at-Arms to raise the national flag at the dome of the Capitol and keep it there during the session, and in that form passed. Of course the Senate had no objection to the amendment, and concurred therein.

MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, January 7.—A Jackson (Miss.) special says a committee was appointed in the House to investigate the charges against Lieutenant Governor Davis and Superintendent of Education Cordoza, with a view to impeachment.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 7, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidi.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.511	29	78	S. W.	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.235	48	36	W.	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.254	39	55	S. W.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30.313.
Mean Thermometer, 38 7.
Highest Thermometer, 48.
Lowest Thermometer, 23.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1876—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and Ohio valley, clear or fair weather, slight rise of temperature, southeast to southwest winds, and slowly falling barometer.

For the Middle States, clear or partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather, with southerly and easterly winds and falling barometer.

For New England, Northern New York and lower lakes, increasing cloudiness, slowly rising temperature, southeast to southwest winds, falling barometer, followed by light rains.

For the upper lakes, the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, partly cloudy weather, slight changes in temperature during the day, southeast to southwest winds and rain or snow in the northern portion of the upper lake region and north of the Missouri, followed by rising barometer, northerly winds and lower temperature during the night.

The Mississippi river will continue to rise slowly below St. Louis.

[The reader of "Probabilities" is reminded that Pittsburgh is included in the Ohio valley, and not in the Middle States. Some think it would be better to have our city designated in accordance with its geographical situation—a city in the Middle States. —EDS. GAZETTE.]

Dr. Scherer's Wild Cherry Lung Cordial cures Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the lungs and air passages. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by Dr. F. Scherer, No. 73 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

He Who Runs May Read,

If he will patronize the Book and News House of Gildersleeve & Co., No. 69 Fifth avenue, as here may be found a vast assortment of books, magazines and periodicals. The latest and freshest and cheapest.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Cardenas has been appointed Spanish ambassador to the Vatican.

—Sir Jno. Hawley Glover has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

—Woederly & Co., lumbermen of Grand Rapids, Mich., have suspended. Their liabilities are over $200,000.

—In the chess match at Cleveland yesterday the game was won by Judd. Score, Judd, 3; Alberoni, 1; draws, 2.

—The banking house of Easton Milne in Fall River, Mass., has suspended. The suspension caused some excitement at first.

—Dr. Gerlich has been appointed German Vice Consul at New York, in place of Herr Feigel, who has been appointed Consul at Havana.

—The Erie Railroad Company will transport survivors of the steamer Deutschland from New York to their respective destinations west free of charge.

—A Milford (N. H.) dispatch states that the notorious Blanchard boy arrived there on Friday, and was recognized by his mother and all his town associates.

—Secretary Chandler authorizes the statement that no further general change is contemplated in the Interior Department, and it is useless to make application for appointment.

—Frank Brown, convicted of murder, who, with several other prisoners, escaped from the jail in St. Joseph, Mo., on the 20th of October, has been recaptured at Muskogee, I. T., and returned.

—Peter Raga and Grovinni Gorgetti, two Italians, were arrested in St. Louis, for dealing in counterfeit money. Twenty-four hundred dollars in greenbacks were found in their possession.

—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, in company with a number of Chicago gentlemen, started on Friday morning for the Indian Territory. It is his purpose to inspect several of the posts, including Forts Sill and Cheyenne.

—The banks of Louisville have organized a Clearing House establishment, with a capital of $9,000,000. Business has begun under very favorable auspices, the clearings of the first day amounting to $1,600,-000.

—The Democrats, who have a majority in the Kentucky Legislature, held a caucus yesterday in regard to the election of a United States Senator, but adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman, without any definite action or choice.

—At Toledo, Ohio, a match game of billiards for five hundred dollars, five hundred points up, between Eugene Carter, of Toledo, and Louis Shaw, of Indianapolis, was won by the latter. Score: 500 to 311; winner's average, fifteen and five-thirty-thirds.

—At the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference in New Orleans on Friday, delegates to the General Conference to meet in Baltimore next May were elected, as follows: Ministerial, J. Hartzell; reserve H. Green; Laymen, G. Bell; reserve, Gen. C. Rousseau.

—At Osborn, Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, burglars last Thursday night broke into a drug store, and stole a bottle of chloroform, wish which they drugged the whole town. They then went through both hotels, all the stores, and many private residences, securing several thousand dollars and watches.

—The Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad will open their line to Apishapa, Colorado, fourty-two miles west of Los Animas, to-day, and commence running their passenger trains at once. Apishapa is only forty miles from Pueblo, and the road will be completed and running to the Rocky Mountains by March 1st.

—There are at present no less than seven United States Government officials at the Union Agency, I. T., and a still larger number of applicants are supposed to be awaiting an appointment to the office made vacant by the removal of Agent Ingalls. The examination of the affairs of this agency is not yet completed, owing to the continued absence of Ingalls.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mining Operations in the Choctaw Nation Suspended.

MUSKOGEE, I.T., January 7.—The recent decision of the Secretary of the Interior pre-emptorily closes all mining operations in the Choctaw Nation for the present. The principal sufferers are the Osage Coal and Houston, Dallas & Texas Coal Companies, employing two hundred hands, who are thrown out of employment, and must seek the States for work, as there is no labor for them in the Indian Territory at present. The decision of the Secretary is based upon the undivided interest of the Chickasaw Nation in the minerals and timber of the Choctaws, and joint action of the two National Councils is required to legalize contracts of agents of either nation for the sale of coal or timber. This decision reverses the approval of the late United States Indian Agent Ingalls of contracts heretofore made. A special session of the Chickasaw Legislature will probably be asked for by the coal companies to relieve the difficulty.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

The House that Sells the Great

WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss. At Pittsburgh, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1876.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Emmel, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

LEWIS McMULLEN,
No. 140 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Assignee.

45:8

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Homestead Bank & Life Ins. Co.

For the year ending December 31, 1875.

ASSETS.

Bills Receivable	$323,598 08
Real Estate (at Cost)	346,947 36
Due from sundry Accounts	268 94
Cash	2,616 14
	$673,357 52

LIABILITIES.

Stock	$345,785 71
Bills Payable	166,444 36
Accrued Interest	15 025 63
Due Depositors	2,412 37
Unadjusted claims under policies	1,512 50
Present Value of all outstanding Risks on Policies in force December 31, 1875, valued by the American Experience Table of Mortality, with 4½ per cent. Interest	42,207 70
Due on several Accounts, Taxes, &c.	450 00
	$568,038 81
Contingent Surplus	5,319 31
	$573,357 52

The undersigned Auditing Committee have examined the above statement and find the same correct.

A. W. POLLOCK,
JAS. MCAFEE.

Pittsburgh, January 6, 1876.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

On this seventh day of January, A. D. 1876, before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the City of Pittsburgh, came Wm. B. Brickell, Secretary of the Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the above statement is correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BRICKELL, Secretary.
W. M. GORMLY, Notary Public.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSSLEMAN & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated

GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY

To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Bechman, Means Sweeney, also all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, No. 83 Fourth avenue, PITTSBURGH, January 7, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS INstitution have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 15th instant.

WM. LITTLE,
402 Secretary and Treasurer.

MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 4, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand, free of all tax.

GEO. C. MCLEAN, Cashier.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, ALLEGHENY, PA., January 3, 1876.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of TWO ($2) DOLLARS per share, on the Capital stock out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 12th inst.

H. A. SPANGLER,
Acting Cashier.

FREEHOLD BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, 68 Smithfield street, PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free of tax, payable forthwith.

THOMAS STEEL,
312 Secretary and Treasurer.

GIRARD SAVINGS BANK, No. 64 Federal street, ALLEGHENY, January 4, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the stock as paid up to June 30th, 1875, payable on demand.

S. S. BEYAR, Cashier.

BANK OF INDUSTRY, PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.

M. HANRAHAN,
321 Cashier.

DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of (4) FOUR per cent., payable on demand.

A. H. PATTERSON,
Pittsburgh, January 4, 1876. Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months. Payable on demand—free of tax.

R. S. SMITH, Cashier.
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FIRST NATIONAL BAN

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....D. L. FLEMING.
E. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.
DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum.....$10 00
By Mail, for six months.....5 00
By Mail, for three months.....2 50
By Mail, for one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....10

All remittances should be made by Express or Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers.....$1 25
Clubs of five.....1 00
Clubs of ten.....1 00

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the WEEKLY—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

IF the declaration, said to have been made by VICTOR EMANUEL, in his New Year's address, can be relied upon, there is great danger of war in Europe during the current year.

THE absconded Buffalo City Treasurer returned, gave bail to the amount of $40,000, and is aiding the authorities to administer on his estate, so that it may be made to cover his liabilities.

THE *Post* should watch a little more closely, and ascertain whether there is any chance to infuse back into its Representatives at Harrisburg, before it lavishes its material so wastefully. We like the fighting spirit it displays, but cannot commend its prudence.

IN OUR view, the *Telegraph* goes out of its way to depreciate Hon. JOHN C. NEWMYER, who has certainly made for himself a creditable record in the Senate. If it is expected that he must be forever sensational, in order to be regarded vigorous and progressive, he will not, probably, come up to the standard. But if conscientious, faithful work is the true test of faithful representation, then Messrs. NEWMYER, MCNEILL, and ANDERSON are men of the right stamp.

THE greenback question is referred to the Committee of Ways and Means,—all hard-money, except KELLEY, of this State. This will not be apt to result in an attempt to repeal the Resumption act. We do not fancy that any action will be taken on the subject at all, as the two Houses will not be likely to agree on any one line of policy. While the existing law will not be repealed, it is doubtful if any measures looking to the enforcement of resumption will find favor in the two Houses of Congress. So the entire subject will remain unacted on, and we will drift through another year.

TILDEN'S annual message to the New York Legislature is being quarreled over as a document of undue length. In view the quality of its contents, we are not surprised at this. The reputation of Governor TILDEN, as a lawyer, led us to expect a more elaborate and finished message; and the involved, complicated, and tortuous style of the reformer was a clear surprise, evidently, to all who read it. If muddiness of style can be accepted as indicative of a confused and clouded mind, we have no knowledge of a public character so unfit for the position he holds as is Governor TILDEN.

WHAT a difference it makes as regards the honesty of some people, whether or not they have the chance for successful rascality. The Democrats of Louisiana have deliberately broken away from the compromise arrangement which involved their ascendancy in the Legislature, and the recognition of the KELLOGG government. They explain that they did not do it sooner, because they thought they could not be successful; but now that the Democrats are in power in the House, they think the time has come to break over. Their plea is dishonest, and their course is mean and contemptible. It shows very clearly where the difficulties in that State come from, and who are the disturbers of the peace. Fortunately they can do nothing.

AT a recent meeting of the Teachers' Association of the Territory of Colorado, held in Denver, the question as to whether the Bible should be excluded from our schools, was brought up and discussed at length. The debate elicited more attention and deeper interest than any other topic brought before the convention. The vote was taken on the following proposition:

Resolved, That we ask the Constitutional Convention to insert a clause in the Constitution to the effect that the daily reading of the Bible in the public schools should never be compelled by law, *nor should it ever be prohibited*. The vote stood 63 in favor to 6 against.

This strikes us as wise, for it leaves the question just where it ought to be—in the control of the people of each school district.

THE changes among the leading officials of Turkey begins to be imitated in Egypt. NUBAR PACHA for a long time the virtual head of the Egyptian Government having resigned his position. It is thought that he had become too influential and powerful to entirely suit the Khedive; but if gratitude could have any part in governmental administration, he would have been retained for what he had done. He it was who negotiated for ABBAS PACHA, the predecessor of the present Khedive, the recognition in England that was made the basis for the comparative independence of the present Khedive. He has also been foremost in his advocacy and support of the reforms and enterprises that have brought Egypt so prominently forward among modern nations. He is said to have made an immense fortune by his cotton operations during the American war.

ATTENTION has been invited, more than once, to the schemes known to exist among the Democracy in the House at Washington, to vote all the cotton claims possible, and Mr. COOK, of Georgia, has presented a bill for the repeal of the cotton tax, which puts the scheme on its way to fruition. This tax has yielded, thus far, $68,072,285, and this amount, with interest, Mr. COOK wants refunded to the Southern people. This is the spirit of the House. It proposes to cut down the current expenses of the Government $40,000,000, which is well enough if it can be done without impairing its efficiency, and will then turn round and practically appropriate $100,000,000 to the people South, as improperly collected taxes. If the South had been exceptional in its tax-paying experience, all would have been well; but the North paid far more excessive taxes than did it, and now groans under debts incurred because of the Southern rebellion. An attempt to refund would not benefit the planter, as it would go very largely to lawyers, and could not in many cases go to those who pay the tax. The principle is precisely that which led to the refusal to pay insurance to companies for vessels destroyed by rebel cruisers. The attempt to have this tax refunded is not creditable to the good sense of the House.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, wants the House "to go to business, and have no more buncombe." This is *apropos* of a resolution to grant leave of soldiers positions, rather than Confederates. This was, it is true, buncombe, and we regret that any Republican should offer any resolution for the mere purpose of annoying those who are of opposite view. Yet we judge the resolution referred to was an offset to the many ridiculous Democratic resolutions to investigate every department of the Government. Grasshoppers, in the West, are the subject of investigations, but this aside, we believe the House is chiefly inclined to look after ROBESON and the Navy, and anything else that happens to excite its suspicions. What these investigations will amount to, remains to be seen. If political results are looked after, in place of political buncombe, these investigations may accomplish some good. What the country wants is the reduction of current expenses of Government; and so far as investigations may conduce to this end, well, but if the object is to make political capital, the country at large will not sympathize very greatly. The Democracy have a splendid opportunity to make a fine record at Washington, but thus far it has frittered its chances away.

MUCH speculation is indulged, very naturally, as to the Presidential chances in the race of next year. Of course, Democratic politicians figure up a victory for their side, while Republicans are equally sanguine. The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Tribune* has conversed with Republicans of prominence from several States, and gathers from them their reasons for thinking that the Republicans will carry the country. They hold that the Democratic candidate will be a Western man, and that thus the Republicans will carry New York, which State will be the chief battle ground of the canvass. Reduced to figures the Republicans expect to carry:

Maine	7	Wisconsin	10
New Hampshire	5	Illinois	21
Vermont	5	Iowa	11
Connecticut	6	Minnesota	5
Massachusetts	13	Nebraska	3
Rhode Island	4	Kansas	5
New York	35	Colorado	3
New Jersey	9	Nevada	3
Pennsylvania	29	South Carolina	7
Ohio	22		
Michigan	11	Total	214

Under this calculation the Democrats are allowed a list of States undoubtedly theirs, although some of them have been carried by the Republicans, at times. This list is as follows:

Delaware	3	Kentucky	12
Maryland	8	Tennessee	13
Virginia	11	Missouri	15
West Virginia	5	Arkansas	6
North Carolina	10	Texas	8
Georgia	11		
Alabama	10	Total	112

This differs from the Democratic estimate in excluding Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida, which the Republicans do not abandon all hope of carrying. If these were granted them it would add only fifteen to their electoral strength, which still would be insufficient. Three States are still left, which are regarded as moderately sure to vote Republican—Indiana, California and Oregon, representing twenty-four votes. We do not, as a rule, take much stock in these pre-calculations, but this strikes us as being quite as reasonable as any we have seen.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

That portion of Governor HARTRANFT's message devoted to the correction of municipal abuses deserves to be considered most important, and should receive more attention at the hands of the Legislature than we fear it will. Its main suggestion is that a Commission be appointed to fully investigate the subject in all its bearings, in order that some practical mode of relief may be proposed. If a suitable Commission can be had, composed of gentlemen willing to perform disagreeable and arduous labor, such a report as might safely be acted on could be had; but if the usual quality of material is selected, it will amount to nothing. The trouble with all such methods of operation is, that very highly respectable people are selected, who, while well enough in themselves, are not accustomed to sifting difficult problems, and hence do not penetrate sufficiently deep into an existing evil to do any good. The Governor has given considerable attention to the subject, and we venture that he can outline a better law, even now, than any Commission likely to be appointed will, after a year's labor. We have serious doubts of the Commission plan, and believe it would be far better for the Governor to outline a law, which, in his judgment, would remedy the evil, and submit it at once to the Legislature.

The difficulty in dealing with the question consists in the tendency to evade laws. The new Constitution has a clause aimed at the direct evil complained of, chiefly, in the Governor's message,—that of excessive municipal debts and consequent taxation. But this is practically evaded by over-valuations. In this city, property is valued, in many instances, higher for purposes of taxation, than it is worth in the market. We do not say that it was over-valued at the time the valuation was made, but since that time the market value of property has decreased. Yet it was intended, when the valuation was made, to put real estate at its cash value; so that we are really up to the highest limit of debt, even at this. But the fact that debts allowed are based on a percentage of the cash value of property, illustrates how the spirit of the Constitution may be violated by our valuations. Yet the constitutional inhibition has its value, in that it strongly suggested that there must be a limit to municipal indebtedness. We believe, after a little, it will do its work. When it went into effect, improvements were in full progress, and could not be stopped. These finished, and we do not think that in this State new contracts, involving large expenditures, will be carelessly made.

The places, however, where the evil referred to, and most other faults that pertain to city governments, can be effectually checked, are, the Legislature and the taxpayers of the cities. The Legislature of this State has been very ready to change and modify laws, and the people to elect Councils to favor changes, that will make it possible to contract large debts. In these remarks we do not refer specially to Pittsburgh; for we are not of the number who think that all our recent debts of this city, for which we have had the least benefits, are the railroad bonds, issued to aid in constructing railroads. These were made a long time ago, and by another generation. Of our recent debts, the Water Works item we regard as involving a necessary improvement, although we imagine its cost greater than it need to have been. Yet it is a strong, substantial, and capacious work, that will supply the demand of the city for many years. Our street pavements are less praiseworthy. At least a million of dollars have been expended on streets that did not need to have been improved. Yet here the property-owners came in, and elected to have the work done. Thus the responsibility is greatly mixed, and it is difficult to provide a perfect remedy.

We have thought that a limitation to the debt-incurring power might be based on the population, and made imperative. The city of Pittsburgh has, say 120,000 population, and a debt of about $18,000,000. This is a trifle more than a million of debt to every 10,000 of population. If this rule were applied to Philadelphia, it would permit of about $70,000,000 of debt. Let this be made the limit, beyond which no city shall go, and we will have a check in that direction. The great necessity, however, is that of reducing debts; and it is here that the trouble comes in. We would favor a law, requiring every city in our State to actually reduce the principal of its debt five per cent. every year. We positively need a step in that direction, as an encouragement to think we are in the way of getting rid of debt. This is the great point. We suspect that the ten per cent. reduction on our Penn avenue bonds tends to make an average reduction on our city debt of about four per cent. If this, however, were made a general rule, it would work well for cities and for the reputation of the entire Commonwealth.

THE American schooner Jefferson Borden, brought into general notice by the terrible mutiny on board during her voyage from New Orleans to London, and which resulted in the killing of two mates, and the subsequent sentence to death of the mutineers, has been towed into Aberdeen disabled. The Jefferson Borden was sixty-seven days out from South Bay for Gloucester, England, and the crew were famishing and unfit for duty. The water ration was a tea-cupful each per day.

BUFFALO HUNTING.

A Graphic Description of the Sport.

The Excitement of the Chase—The Peculiarities of the Game—How They Fight for Life—A Three Days' Hunt and What Came of It.

[A young gentleman, a native Pittsburgher, who has been spending several months among the Mountains, Canons, Parks and Mines of Colorado having recently indulged in his first Buffalo hunt, writes to his father in this city, by whose permission we give it to our readers the following stirring and graphic narrative of the sport.—EDS.]

DENVER, Dec. 31, 1875.

Dear Father—* * * I left here on the morning of Dec. 22nd, the weather delightful Some five hours of monotonous railway riding brought me to Hug's Station, where I found my friend Jack Price waiting for me with his wagon. We took dinner and started for Pugsley and Price's Cow Camp on the head waters of the Republican river, some eighteen miles distant. On our way out Jack told me that the last antelope I had shot, when here a month ago, and had wounded, but couldn't get while coming into the train, he had found on his return to camp, after leaving me, within one hundred yards of where I had last seen it. This was pleasant intelligence, for I greatly dislike shooting any game that I can not get, leaving the poor creature in misery for a week or a month until probably some wolf or coyote can catch it. And shooting antelopes, as one is obliged to, at such long range, makes such wounding very common, for such is their tenacity of life, that a ball through the paunch, or through any one leg, will scarcely affect their running enough to make them fall behind the herd, and it runs after hearing a shot. We reached camp about sun down and found Pugsley and his friend Capt. Jackson, had been hunting and killing a Buffalo cow and bull. The latter had the finest head on him I ever saw; hair on the forehead more than a foot long and wonderfully thick, horns large and bright; and strange to say, had marked, in three different places, where Pugsley had shot him as he was making his vicious charges just before falling finally.

Preparing for the Hunt.

Next morning the weather was fine and we prepared for a hunt. To understand the manner of hunting, let me explain that we are out on the great plains; now these plains are not perfectly flat, as I once supposed; on the contrary—in this part of them, at least—there is scarcely any level ground, but a constant succession of hills and valleys with a difference in height from bottom to top of from 50 to 200 or 300 feet. Generally the slope of the hill side is gradual, like the long swell of the Pacific ocean two or three days after a heavy storm; but sometimes the surface of the ground is as sharply broken, as the waters of the North Atlantic in a hurricane. The Republican river here, is a dry bed with an occasional pool of water where there is a spring. Sometimes I suppose it has a current, but I have never seen it otherwise than dry. Every few miles, in almost any direction, you will encounter dry beds of streams; generally with one or two feet of dry very fine sand on their bottoms, into which a horse will sink over his fetlocks. Scattered all over the plains everywhere are myriads of holes dug, and inhabited by wolves, swifts, coyotes, rabbits, badgers, skunks and prairie dogs. Sometimes these holes are easily seen and avoided; others are purposely dug close beside some small bush, that almost entirely masks them; so that it is almost impossible to see them. Trees, of course, there are none; even small bushes are scarce, and such is the absolute sameness of the prairies everywhere, that one must be guided altogether by his knowledge, or recollection of the direction in which he wants to go.

On a clear day, from any of the highest points, the top of Pike's Peak, distant some 120 miles, is always visible and very useful as a land-mark, but in cloudy, foggy and snowy weather a man must have a compass, or he can no more find his way than he could in mid-ocean. Consequently, when starting on a hunt, it is imperatively necessary to note and remember what course you go out on, or the chances are decidedly in favor of your *staying* out all night, which would be no joke where there is absolutely no wood and sometimes for twenty-five or thirty miles no water either. If a buffalo or any other game is killed, and you can't carry it with you, the chances are, if you come out next day with a wagon to get it, that you may never find it. You might easily pass within one-fourth of a mile of it, through some depression, and not see it, and just as easily miss by several miles the point you are trying to find; therefore, it is better to carry your game bag with you; *i. e.*, have a two horse wagon follow you; the driver can easily follow your course by keeping a sharp lookout from each high point and thus keep within five or six miles until he sees you kill, when he can come to you. There are a good many professional buffalo hunters. They generally hunt in couples; get a two-horse wagon, and load it with all the old cross ties picked up at the railroad that they can conveniently carry for fuel, a barrel or two of water, and blankets enough to keep them warm. They get on some buffalo range and "still hunt" them; that is, crawl up as close as possible to a herd and kill or cripple as many as they can with their repeating rifles, then follow until they catch up again and so on until they get a wagon load, or run out of wood or ammunition. This is a dreadfully hard life and very unremunerative, for the buffalo have been slain in such immense numbers, that the survivors have become as wild as deer, and in place of running in herds of thousands, it is now a rarity to see more than fifty together, and even bands of a dozen or two are by no means an every day sight.

On the Trail.

We started from camp seven strong, Pugsley, Jackson, Jack, Morse, California, Payne and myself, followed by Jim, driving the game bag. Six or eight miles out Morse and Payne left us to hunt for some buffalo that they had fired at the day before and wounded, hoping to find one or two of them had died. We rode some ten miles, when Pugsley and Jackson had killed their two, then struck off to the northeast. After riding a few miles, we saw a herd of buffalo, that had been alarmed by Morse and Payne, running in a direction that would bring them across the course we were riding, a mile or two ahead of us. We at once put our horses into a gallop, with the view of getting to this point as nearly as possible just when the herd should. By riding below the crest of the hill we succeeded, so well that as we came in view of them, they were within two hundred yards of us. So soon as they perceived us, their rather leisurely gallop, was changed into a terrified run. We, as one man, with a cheer dashed our spurs into our horses and urging them to their utmost speed with voice and limb, with spur and whip dashed after them regardless of dog holes, or anything else, except to overtake them. Each man singled out his buffalo, as we got among them the herd scattered out, running in any and every direction to escape us. I tell you it was magnificent sport—the kind that makes a man's blood rush through his veins. Five men mounted on horses that seemed to enjoy the sport well, right in the midst of forty or fifty monstrous black creatures, hairy, horny, ferocious looking demons with flashing eyes, and long projecting tongues, rushing tumultuously forward, spread out probably over a quarter of a mile; with revolvers crack, crack, cracking. I had no time to look at anything but my own buffalo, but the other fellows, Payne and Morse, said it was beautiful to look at. As soon as I got alongside, I began to shoot, but just as I had fired my second shot my rifle, which I had forgotten all about, slipped from the sling by which it was attached to the horn of my saddle, and I only just managed to catch it by the muzzle, as it fell, with my pistol hand, this compelled me to hold up my horse long enough to transfer my rifle to the left hand, meanwhile my particular buffalo had gained so on me that I started for a nearer one, thinking the first one lost, but fortunately I was mistaken, for after running some two hundred yards it dropped stone dead, and we found when we came to cut it up that one of my pistol balls had gone clear through its heart. Pugsley had killed one cow and put the last shot from his revolver into a two year old bull without stopping it and was trying to lasso it. As I came near enough to hear, he hailed me to come and shoot it. He had roped it once or twice by one horn, but couldn't get the rope to catch. I soon got alongside, and with a couple of pistol shots brought Mr. bull to bay. He turned and made a charge at us, which we avoided by running; then he stopped and I jumped from my horse and slapping a cartridge into my rifle, shot him once; he staggered. I shot him a second time and he fell, both bullets struck him on the broad side and both went clear through, striking ground far beyond him. After he fell I shot him once more between the eye and the horn, to prevent the danger of suddenly getting up and making another charge. California had emptied his revolver into one, he then roped and threw it, but his stirrup leather broke and it got away. Jackson killed one. Jack's horse was not a good one, and he fell behind in the race, so that we only got four out of the herd. In the course of our run we crossed one of those dry creek beds. Its banks were from four to eight feet high.

A General Scramble.

When I crossed it, although I pulled my horse in and took it as slowly as possible, I very nearly got a tumble, for the horse's feet sank so deep in the sand he was almost thrown over by the momentum. Jack, who was on the extreme left of the chase, got to this creek just as the herd reached it, closely pursued. They never hesitated an instant, but took it where the bank was six or eight feet high, probably two hundred yards from where he was. He says that just about half of the buffaloes were on their backs in the sand, with feet in the air. Of course it didn't hurt them, and they rolled over on their legs and were away again at double-quick. We skinned our game, cut out their tongues, their humps and hind quarters, and were soon on the way to camp with a wagon load of good meat. We had some twelve to fourteen miles to ride, and got in about dark.

A rapid ride of over thirty miles is calculated to make a man out of the habit of equitation rather stiff, and it had that effect on me, but I was so charmed with the sport, that next morning I was off for another hunt. Only Jackson and Pugsley went with me. About eight miles from camp we sighted a herd of twelve or fifteen, several miles away. We tried to get near them without being seen, but after two or three fruitless efforts, we finally gave it up, and having gotten within a quarter mile of them gave them a stern chase, therefore a long one. Jackson ahead, Pugsley next and I behind for the first five miles, then my horse stumbled in a doghole and lost me 100 feet which I never could regain. Pugsley, who has a magnificent horse and who is by odds the best hunter in the party, overtook and wounded a big calf enough to stop its running; but not content with this tried to also get a fine large cow. As I brought up the rear I overtook Pugsley's calf and shot it dead as I passed. Just then Pugsley disappeared. His horse has trodden in a dogholo and rolled over. As I passed I saw him get up and in the act of climbing into his saddle I supposed he was unhurt and continued my chase, but I *couldn't* get alongside the buffalo; finally I got within forty or fifty yards of the rear of the herd and gave them two or three shots, but without bringing any down. I then gave it up. My horse was blown and I rode leisurely back towards where I saw Jackson chasing a buffalo, thinking he might want help. As I rode near to Pugsley, he called to me to help Jackson kill that buffalo "then come here, I am hurt." Of course I went straight to him. I found him bleeding a little at the nose and very faint. His pluck wouldn't let him acknowledge he was hurt until he got so faint he was obliged to lie down, but fortunately no bones were broken, and when the faintness passed away he was able to mount and ride home as well as ever, except some bruises, a torn garment or two and a stopped watch. Jackson meanwhile had, after breaking the leg of his buffalo, so that it couldn't run fast, very coolly driven it, by heading it off every time it tried to change direction, over to where the calf lay. There he shot it dead. Although I failed to get a buffalo this time, I enjoyed the chase hugely, and if I could have overtaken the herd, would have been content even if I hadn't got one.

The next two days it threatened snow in the morning, and we were afraid to venture far enough from camp for a hunt, for getting lost in a snow storm on the plains is no joke.

An Exciting Chase.

On the third day we again had bright, clear weather, although a little too cold, so Pugsley, Jack Price and I started for another dash. This time we found a herd only about ten miles from camp, and got so close to them, not over two hundred yards, while still grazing, that we thought we would have an easy thing of it. Pugsley wanted a good robe, so he picked out a fine cow. I wanted a fine head, so I picked out the bull leading the herd and rode for him. Jack, I believe, didn't select anyone in particular, just as well, as it proved; for notwithstanding our good start, they proved to be uncommonly good runners, and I very soon made up my mind that I didn't care much about that leading bull, but would prefer one from the rear of the herd, and I was just about coming to the conclusion that I didn't care about any of them, after all, when fortunately, an old cow stumbled in a dog-hole, and lost enough distance for me to catch her. I very soon began shooting, but the tough old wretch seemed to think my bullets were intended for spurs, and I was on the point of deciding that I didn't want her either, when my sixth shot and last struck her, she whirled around, put her head down, and came at me with a tremendous rush. Just at that moment I remembered an engagement I had in the opposite direction, and so, apparently, did my horse, judging from the promptitude with which he changed his course. Mrs Cow only came far enough to show her good intentions, then started on her journey again. Of course I followed, reloading as I rode. It was easy enough to get out the empty shells, but my fingers were so numb it seemed to me I never should get the cartridges out of my belt; but I did at last, and my very first shot brought another wicked charge from the buffalo, which I evaded as before. Another short chase and one more charge, and I had her standing still, glaring at me, and two loads left. I got around behind her and rode pretty close beside her, and gave her one shot which staggered her, then one more aimed at her chest, but jostled by my horse swerving as I fired, struck her hip and brought her down. Pugsley, successful as usual, had killed the cow he had selected, a mile or two away, but Jack was less fortunate, for having run alongside of the one he was after and emptied his revolver into her, found, when he tried to reload, that the chamber had stuck, and his fingers were so cold he couldn't make it work. Jim, who, as usual, was following us with the "game bag," soon came up at a trot and helped us to finish skinning and cutting up the game. Next day I came back to Denver. That was my first buffalo hunt, and my judgment is that it is the best sport I know of.

I don't think riding a horse-race and hunting foxes are (though both capital sport) nearly so fine; for in the one case, as in both the others, you have all the excitement of the ride at high speed, and the sympathy with your horse, and the spice (especially in fox hunting) of dangers from a fall. But if you succeed in getting in at the death, you have nothing but a helpless fox; or, if you win the horse race, you have only overtaken or beaten a harmless horse. But, in the buffalo hunt, the dog-holes are an ever present danger, and walls or ditches the fox hunter has to fear. The speed of the buffalo is sufficient to try a horse quite as much as a horse race; then, when you have gotten alongside, think of the delight of feeling that you have such a noble victim; picture the beauty of the huge creature when brought to bay, he turns and fights; and, last of all, think of the fine head you can have mounted for a trophy, or the comfortable robe that you obtain, and the very savory meal that his hump will furnish, when you come in from your next hunt, with an appetite like an ogre, to say nothing of the abundant meat for future use, and the nice tongue for smoking. I sincerely hope I may have many another hunt, and enjoy it as much as I did the first. ****

PERSONAL.

POET SWINBURNE has turned Protestant.

EACH branch of the Ohio Legislature has chosen a colored man as assistant clerk.

WM. M. EVARTS is the grandson of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

CALIFORNIA desires the whipping post for cruel husbands. Why not, also, revive the ducking stool for certain wives?

The Rothschilds are said to be worth only $3,400,000,000, and discharge a servant girl about once a week for throwing away ashes without sifting them.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

IT is denied that Chairman William R. Morrison was dangerously wounded at Fort Donelson, as was reported in a Chicago newspaper. His wound received there was slight.

BISHOP STEVENS, of this State, has ordained as a deacon in the Episcopal Church Mr. Benjamin T. Hutchins, recently a Major in the United States Cavalry, prior to that a Colonel of the 1st New Hampshire Cavalry, and still earlier a reporter on a Boston newspaper.

MR. BEECHER thus replies to an inquirer concerning the literary standing of Ralph Waldo Emerson: "Mr. Emerson stands in the front rank of the philosophical thinkers of our time. His style is not a classical model (neither is Shakespeare's, for that matter.) Mr Emerson is one of those writers whose works are chiefly valuable for their essential quality, not for their outer form. We have often wished that some of his chestnuts had less burr. We do not think that his philosophy is consciously founded on Christian ethics, but his ethics are in the main Christian in spirit. There are many writers more ostentatiously Christian who are less essentially so."

SOME of the Western papers are discussing the fact that Charles Francis Adams pays taxes on an estate valued at $856,000. This is a handsome estate to have, but these figures by no means represent the whole of Mr. Adams' large property. The ordinary rate of assessment in Massachusetts is at one-third of the real value, and at this rate Mr. Adams is really worth more than two millions and a half; and, besides, Mrs. Adams is also very rich by inheritance. Mr. Adams is one of the most economical and shrewd of rich men, and his fortune is continually increased by his diligence, economy and attention. Indeed, the fact of such great wealth, with his peculiar management, has not contributed to render him popular in Massachusetts.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

CHARLES SCITTERER, cotton spinner at Oldham, Lancashire, England, has failed for $1,000,000.

PHILIP STEINER, tea merchant, who manages eighteen stores, scattered all over New York City, has failed. Liabilities, $138,000; assets, $38,000.

VICTOR EMMANUAL, in his New Year's speech at the Court reception, mentioned the possibility of events transpiring in Europe which would require the co-operation of the Italian army.

ADVICES from Cattigne state that Montenegro has dispatched troops to the frontier, has contracted a large loan, and has ordered from a firm in America ten thousand rifles and sixty cannons, to be delivered in March.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has granted a writ of alternative mandamus on the Common Council of Chicago, requiring that body to show cause why they should not within ten days order an election for Mayor in April next.

A FIRE broke out in the Gardner House, Chicago, on Friday morning, and before it could be subdued damage to the amount of $88,000 was inflicted by the fire and water. Among other insurance losses, the Allemania Insurance Company of Pittsburgh loses $3,500.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, a prominent business man of Belmore, Pulman county, Ohio, has absconded, leaving unsettled claims to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars or more. Williamson was proprietor of the Caledonia Stave Company, and member of firm of M. L. Baker & Co., dry goods merchants. The entire community suffers severely. The amount of the loss at Belmore is estimated at $4,000, the remainder being divided between Cincinnati, Fort Wayne, Lima, and Monroeville, Indiana. Williamson is also charged with forging the firm name of Baker & Co., but to what extent is not yet ascertained.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - $778,251.56.
OPEN DAILY, from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. R. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
First Premium Awarded
AT
PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION
FOR
Brussels Carpets,
FROM
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
Who have just opened an invoice of the new
WOVEN DRUGGETS,
The first that have been made for 9 years, and are especially suited for this market.
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
77 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

HENRY M'CALLUM.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. apr197

Pennsylvania Female College,
PITTSBURGH (EAST END).
Rev. THOMAS C. STRONG, D.D., President.
The SECOND TERM will commence on WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1876.
The course of study is complete in each department. The training thorough. The government that of a Christian Home.
Applications for catalogues or entrance to be made to the President. 350-TTHS

JOHN T. GRAY
PAINTER
54.9TH STREET
Better work for less money than any other establishment in the city of vicinity.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

NEW & WONDERFUL REMEDY
FOR
Spermatorrhœa and Impotence.
ELECTRICITY!!
Sufferers from seminal diseases know the universal failures of all known medicines to reach this class of diseases. By a recent discovery in the application, the celebrated London Physician, Dr. Althaus, has invariably cured every case in which he has tried it. This is also the experience at the Pittsburgh Electrical Institute. Cures are so certain that a guarantee is given in every case.
Call on or address
PITTSBURGH ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
23 281 Penn avenue.

A SAFE LIGHT
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
The Family Safeguard
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessment plans and schedule of assessments for the Hiland avenue improvement, from Penn avenue to the line of the new water works, will be open for inspection from JANUARY 14TH to FEBRUARY 30th. All parties interested therein will please call at the Eight Ward House, Hiland avenue, and file their objections, if any there be, to said assessment.

CHAS. LOCKHART,
E. C. NEGLEY,
S. S. MCCLURG,
J. H. STEWART,
R. B. CARNAHAN,
Commissioners.
R. Q. WHITTEN, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1876. j7:15

NEW PATENT CAR FOR INCLINED PLANES conveniently arranged to carry PASSENGERS AND VEHICLES at the same time. Descriptive circular sent on application. Address,
J. EARNSHAW, Civil Engineer,
N. W. corner 4th and Race streets,
j7:4 Cincinnati, Ohio

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I Sold and transferred my stock in the GERMAN AMERICAN BANK to CHARLES WETTENGEL July 1, 1875, and have had no interest in the Bank since that time.
CHARLES W. WETTENGEL.
Pittsburgh, December 31, 1875. j1

LARRABEE'S CRACKERS—MACCAROONS, Coconnut Drops, Ratifias, Shrewsbury, Albert, Fruit Biscuit, Wafer Soda Cream, Milk and Oat Meal Crackers, received fresh and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
NOS. 165, 187 AND
THIS DAY!!
WE OFFER A
SPECIAL BARGAIN
In Latest Patterns in
PLAID SUITINGS,
At 12½, 15 and 18½c, worth really 20, 25 and 28c.
At 25, 30 and 37½c, new styles in Wool Serge Plaids, a real bargain.
At 50 and 62½c.
CAMEL'S HAIR
Suitings, fine goods, worth $1 and $1.12½.
At present we are also offering
SPECIAL LOW PRICES
For fine assortments of Knickerbocker and Arctic Suitings, Melton Serges and Plain Dress Suitings, Colored Alpacas and Mohairs. 6-4 Plain and Barred Camel's Hair Suitings at a very low price.
Fine Colored Cashmeres, Merino and Drap de Ete; Irish and Silk Poplins and Repps. Extra good value in Wool and Silk Warp.
CASHMERES,
All qualities and grades. Full and complete line of
BLACK ALPACAS
And MOHAIRS, at the lowest prices. Real good bargains in black and colored
DRESS SILKS!
The very best value for the money; from 75c to $3.50 per yard.
Our stock is very complete in every description of Dress Fabrics, and Special Bargains for this month are now on our counters.

1876. 1876.
JANUARY 1st.
ERWIN,
172 & 174 Federal St.
Another invoice of those
Black All Wool Cashmeres,
At 90c and $1. We claim these goods to be the best value in this city at that price.
Colored French and English Cashmeres,
At 30c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c. New goods in all the new and and popular shades—never so low before.
BARGAINS.
Our Dress Goods Department now contains many excellent bargains, as we have marked down a great variety of goods to close them out preparatory to taking our annual inventory of stock.
CLOAKS AND JACKETS
We have been unable to supply the demand this season for these goods, owing entirely to those of our own manufacture. We would be pleased to have any lady contemplating the purchase of a garment of this kind to look at our goods before buying.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
In our Blanket, Flannel, Domestic and Housekeeping Departments, well worthy of attention.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.

January 1—Norfolk, Va., Destroyed by British Fleet—1776,
AND NOW,
JANUARY 1, 1876,
CENTENNIAL YEAR,
Big Profits and Long Prices will be destroyed by
"Our New System."
Ladies' Linen Collar, pair Cuffs and Swiss Tie for.....30c
Ladies' Reversible Cuffs.....10c
Linen Embroidered Set Collar and Cuffs.....40c
Ladies' Work Box with Scissors, Thimble, &c.....95c
Ordered Bodger and Embroidered Corner Linen Handkerchief.....28c
Ladies' Silk Neck or Pocket Handkerchief.....30c
Men's Unbleached Linen Handkerchief.....28c
Ladies' Very Fine Merino shirts.....38c
Men's Merino ½ Hose, 2 pair for.....25c
Men's Kid Shaker ½ Hose.....20c
40 Bone or Double Steel Corsets.....98c
Ladies' 3 Button Kids.....$1.00
Combination Lap Boards.....$1.25
Silk and Cashmere Ties and Bows, Nubias, Hosiery, Gloves, Combs, Shirts, Suspenders, Trimmings, &c., in great variety.
STOCK KEPT FULL ALL THE YEAR.
J. D. CARLISLE,
87 FIFTH AVENUE.

PROFESSIONAL.
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 98 CARSON STREET, PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)
SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFIC

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $300,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 8, 1876.

The past day has been marked by no particular changes in banking circles. The demand for discounts continues about the same, and the conditions on which paper is accepted continues unchanged. That is, the paper must be of very excellent quality to secure acceptance. We regret to notice that settlements of 1st of January accounts continue very slow, and it will not be likely that great activity will prevail until next week. Business is a trifle improved, but not enough to make a serious item.

In a review of the business of American railroads for 1875, the *Railroad Journal* states that the chief losses in the tonnage of the railroads has been in minerals, metals, lumber, and merchandise. Nearly the usual quantities of meat and breadstuffs have gone to market, but this business has been very unevenly distributed among the railroads, in consequence of the wide diversification of crops in certain districts. The chief default of the year has been that of the Erie Railroad, but a number of other roads have been enabled to continue the payment of their interest only by borrowing. There has been a wholesale liquidation of the broken down roads, showing shrinkages of 33@75 per cent. in the value of the property. California, with only one fiftieth of the population of the country, has built about one-third of the new roads of the year. On the Southern Pacific over five thousand men are now engaged.

The bonds of the United States are growing in favor abroad. The latest London *Economist* at hand, December 18, says:

Capital continues to be invested in United States Government bonds, the country being evidently in a fairly sound condition economically, while political uneasiness about the long-continued disturbances in Cuba has only a latent existence.

A prominent banking house of New York in a recent circular takes the ground that Government bonds are relatively much lower than the other securities named, as compared with the prices of last year. The circular states:

Independent of the ordinary fluctuations occurring from temporary causes at different seasons, Government bonds are steadily appreciating in *average* market values from year to year. No Government stands higher in credit in the markets of the world than that of the United States, and it is not unreasonable to anticipate that in a few years they will pay better than from 3 to 4 per cent. interest on their cost. For long, permanent investments we would advise, at the present time, the new 5s of 1881, 10-40s, 6s of 1881, and currency 6s; while for the temporary employment of capital the various issues of 5-20s are relatively much cheaper, and as the 5 per cent. bonds, authorized by the Funding act, are now all issued, the remainder of the 5-20s, except such as may be called in for the Sinking Fund, are likely to live for some time, depending, of course, upon how soon the Government can sell 4½ per cent. bonds at par, in gold.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113¾	5-20's 1868—coupons	112¾
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	120⅝	10-40's	117⅜
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	122⅝
" 1865	116⅛	New 5 per cents	116⅝
" 1867 new	117⅜	10-40's—coupons	118
5-20's 1867	117¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	107⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	17⅜
Erie	16⅞	Union Pacific	79
L. S.	99⅝	Toledo & Wabash	35
C. C. & I. C.	93	Harlem	133
St. Paul	36	Adams Express	102
Do. Pref.	54¾	American Express	57⅜
Michigan Southern	91⅝	U. S. Express	64
Do. Guaranteed	97	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	93½
North Western Com	39	Quicksilver	14⅜
Do. Pref.	56	Fort Wayne	97⅜
Rock Island	103⅛	St. Louis & Pitts.	24
Cleve. & Pitts.	89¾	Panama	123½
Pacific Mail	38¾	Iron Mountain	14½
Western Union Tel.	83⅜		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (C)	54⅜	Cen. Trans (A)	46¾
Reading (C)	49⅜	Long Isl'd Co. (A)	8½
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	134½	A. V. R. R. R. 7-30 (S)	80
Oil Creek (S)	12⅜	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	81
Lehigh Valley (S)	61⅜		

NEW YORK, January 7, 1876.

Money 4@5; prime mercantile paper 6@8. The customs receipts were $449,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $69,000. The clearings were $32,000,000. The dry goods imports for the week were $1,342,000. Sterling was quiet. Gold closed at 113¾, after advancing from 113⅝ to 113. The rate paid for carrying it were ½, 5 and 2 per cent. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds strong and in active demand. Dealings were well distributed. In State securities Tennessees are strong and the rest steady. Stocks opened strong, and the advance ranged from ¼ to 6 per cent. The greatest advance was in Panama, which rose to 130 on purchases to cover short contracts. Investment shares were particularly strong, and Western shares firmer. Erie and Missouri Pacific were exceptionably weak. The market closed active and strong. The features were Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Northwest, Western Union and Pacific Mail. Erie advanced to 16¾, and Missouri Pacific after declining to 11, recovered to 11¾. The transactions aggregated 94,000 shares, with the principal dealings as follows: Pacific Mail 12,000; Western Union 24,000, Lake Shore 25,000, and Michigan Central 16,000.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120½; do of '65, 116¼; do of '65, new, 117¼; do of '67, 119½; do of '68, 120; new 5s, 116¾; 10-40s registered, 117½; do coupons, 118; currency 6s, 122½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, 6s, old, 44½; do 6s, new, 42½; Virginia 6s old, 37; do new, 6s 37½; Missouri 6s, 102¼.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 75½; Pacific Mail, 38½; Mariposa, 9½; Mariposa preferred, 9½; Adams Express, 102; Pargo Express, 80; American Express, 57; U. S. Express, 64½; New York Central, 107½; Erie, 16⅝; do preferred, 31; Hudson, 133; do preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 88; Panama, 35; Union Pacific stock, 78; Lake Shore, 91½; Illinois Central, 96½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwestern, 39½; do preferred, 56½; C. C. C. & I., 89½; New Jersey Central, 103½; Rock Island, 103½; St. Paul, 36½; do preferred, 69½; Wabash, 8½; do preferred, 5; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 19; Chicago & Alton, 99; do preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 17½; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 119; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18½; Indiana Central, 3½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 113½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 12½; Central Pacific bonds, 104½; Union Pacific bonds, 108½; Union Pacific land grants, 111; Union Pacific sinking fund bonds, 95½.

LONDON, January 7.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3½. Consols: money, 93 11-16; account, 93 15-16; 5-20s of '65, 104½; 5-20s of 1867, 107½; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 106; New York Central, 97; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 30.

PARIS, January 7.—Rentes, 65f 90c.

FRANKFORT, January 7.—New 5s, 99½.

Chicago Seed Market.

There was a good demand for prime timothy, and prices ruled steady. Common lots dull and slow sale. Quotations range at $2,10@2,50 for common to prime. Clover remains quiet, and there was no change to note in prices. Sales were made at $7@7,15 for common to prime medium, and a small lot of very poor sold at $5. Flax sold in a small way at $1,44@1,45 for prime. A sale of good Hungarian was reported at 45c. Millet remains nominal at 40@50c, and buckwheat at 60@70c, according to quality. Orders were generally filled from store at 5@10c over the figures given, as the above quotations are for lots sold on the market.

New York Wool Market.

There has been a very light business since our last report, only small lots moving off. The general market has not varied. Sales are 20,000 lbs. X and XX Ohio fleeces at 48c; 7,000 do. unwashed combing at 45c; 5,000 do. medium unwashed western fleeces at 36c; 5,000 do. X Michigan fleeces at 44c; 3,000 do. Oregon on private terms; 10,000 do. western Texas at 20@31c; 19,000 do. Colorado at 25c; 15,000 do. Spring California on private terms; 10,000 do. Fall do., burry, at 13@14c.

December Corn Contracts.

There is considerable discussion on 'Change relative to the settlement of December contracts for corn. It is understood that quite a number of them are unsettled, and a committee will have to agree upon the basis for settlement.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 7, 1875.

Trade generally continues dull, and the leading markets present no new feature deserving of special mention.

APPLES—Selling in a jobbing way at $2,50@3 per barrel for common to fair and $3,25@3,50 for prime to choice.

BEANS—Navies still quotable at $1,25 per bushel, and market dull.

BUTTER—Prime to choice rolls, 24@26c. medium to good, 18@22c; common, 12@15c. The arrivals continue large and the supply is steadily accummulating.

APPLE BUTTER—70@75 per gallon.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory, 13½@14c; ditto New York, 14@15½c.

CRANBERRIES—$11@12 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—8@8½c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 10@11c per lb. for prime to choice quarters. Peaches, 12½@13c for halves.

EGGS—Fresh cannot fairly be quoted above 25 cents, although some dealers are trying to obtain more.

FLOUR—Spring wheat flours, $6,25@6,50 for Wisconsin and $6,50@6,75 for Minnesotas; red winters, $6@6,75 for new and $7 for choice old. Rye Flour, $5@5,25. Buckwheat, 3@3½c per lb.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues in much the same condition noted from time to time for several days past; demand light, confined to supplying immediate wants. No change to report in values.

	SUGARS.		
Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard A	10¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10¼
Granulated	11¾	Refined Yellows	9 @ 9½
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8¾@ 9¼
Standard A	10¾		
	COFFEES.		
Fancy Rio	21	R. Rio, lb pkgs	16
Prime Rio	24½@25	R. Rio, loose	27½
Good Rio	22 @23	Roasted Java	35
Old Gov. Java	34		
	RICE.		
Carolina	8	Rangoon	7
	SYRUPS.		
Choice	70 @75	Fair	55 @60
Prime	60 @70	Dark	45 @50
	MOLASSES.		
N.O. choice	8	N.O. strictly prime	62
N.O. prime	70	Demarara	50@55

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet and unchanged; new Penna. and Ohio red, $1,20@1,30 for fair to prime; do. white, $1,30@1,40; northwestern red, $1,33@1,35. The Oat market has not varied much for several weeks; Penna. and Ohio mixed, 39@41c; do. white, 42@43c. New Corn handles. Nearly the usual quantities of meat and breadstuffs have gone to market, but this business has been very unevenly distributed among the railroads, in consequence of the wide diversification of crops in certain districts. The chief default of the year has been that of the Erie Railroad, but a number of other roads have been enabled to continue the payment of their interest only by borrowing. There has been a wholesale liquidation of the broken down roads, showing shrinkages of 33@75 per cent. in the value of the property. California, with only one fiftieth of the population of the country, has built about one-third of the new roads of the year. On the Southern Pacific over five thousand men are now engaged.

HOMINY—We note a steady demand at $4 per bbl in round lots and $4,25 in a small way.

MILL FEED—Continues dull, but prices remain about as last quoted.

ONIONS—$1,25@1,50 per bbl.

POTATOES—The arrivals have been rather larger recently, and the market is easier in consequence, but unchanged; prime Peach Blows, on track, 40@42c; Peerless, 35@40c.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog product continues quiet and unchanged. A Chicago exchange says: It is well known that stocks of product are light all over the country, and there is no difficulty in holding them, though they are not being carried on country account, as was the case at this time last year. Stocks were probably never so small at this season (in recent years) as now, and a good supply of hogs during the next two months is necessary to enable the trade to start even with the usual supply of meats for the summer.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	15	Do. half barrels	14
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	11	Lard, for kettle use, in tierces	—
S'fast Bacon, S. C.	15	Do. in ½ bbls	—
Drief Beef, Ext. Sm.	—	Do. in buckets	—
Ex. Clear Sides	16	Do. 5 lb caddies	16½
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	4.75	Do. 5 lb do	16½
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do. 5 lb do	17½
Rib Sides	16	Do. 5 lb do	17
Short Rib Sides	14½	Carbon Oil	11
Clear Sides	14	Cheese	14
Mess Pork, per bbl	$21.00	Pig Feet, in kegs	4
Family Mess Pork, short Cut	21.00	Do. do. ½ bbls	—
Lard, Prime kettle tierces, per lb	13½	Do. do. bbls	—

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12a13c; live Chickens, 50a55c per pair; dressed Turkeys, 15a16c.

RAGS—Steady at 3c per pound for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow, city rendered, 10a10¼c; country do., 8¾a9c.

THE IRON TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 7, 1876.

Pittsburgh.

PIG IRON.—There has been more inquiry during the past week, and while trade continues quiet and the demand is still restricted to supplying immediate wants, the aggregate business during the time in question was the largest we have had to record for some time. Included in the reported sales are, as will be seen, two lots of 500 tons each, and one of 300, something unusual, as there have been but few sales for several months exceeding 100 tons; but, while the general tone of the market is firmer, prices have undergone no quotable change. No. 1 Foundry, $28a26, 4 mos; No. 2 do., $23 a24; Gray Forge, $21,50a22; Charcoal mill, $22a23; ditto Foundry, $27a30. Excepting those who are in need of funds, producers are indifferent about selling good forge iron at quoted rates; they appear to be fully content that hard-pan has been reached, that prices are not likely to go any lower. However, well-informed operators, while calculating upon an increased business from this time forward, do not expect any advance during the next 30 or 40 days, and that even then it will be slight, if at all, unless there is a very decided improvement in the products. The following sales were reported:

STEEL BILLETS.

20 tons Billets Crowpoint..$60 00 6 mos

CONSOLIDATED COKE.

20 tons No. 2 Foundry.....$23 00 cash
30 tons Gray Forge..... 21 00 cash
500 tons Gray Forge..... private

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons Gray Forge.....$22 00 4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry..... 26 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge..... 21 00 4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

200 tons Gray Forge.....$22 25 4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge..... 22 00 4 mos
500 tons Gray Forge..... 22 00 4 mos
300 tons Gray Forge..... private

MANUFACTURED IRON—Trade continues very dull, as it always is at this particular time, but the general outlook appears to be regarded as being more favorable, and a more cheerful feeling prevails in consequence; stocks are reported comparatively light, both in the hands of jobbers and consumers, and, what is still more important, is the belief is gaining ground that prices have reached the lowest notch. Once buyers become satisfied on this point there will be a large increased trade, as they will all be anxious to stock up, and there is every reason to believe that there will be at least an average business from now until July. Merchant Bars may be quoted at 2,20@2,25, 60 days.

NAILS.—The demand is very light just now, as it always is during the first half of January, but manufacturers are hopeful of a good spring trade, which usually commences about the first of next month. No change in prices, $2,75, 60 days, with two per cent. off for cash. Horse Shoes still quoted at 4½c per lb., cash, for round lots, and 5¼a5½c in a jobbing way. The stock of Nails in first hands is light, as makers generally worked upon orders during the greater part of the year just closed.

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

A dispatch to the *Iron Age*, under date of the 5th, says: Scotch Pig.—The market is active under a steady demand, with large sales, and prices are firm. The following are makers' quotations: Gartsherrie No. 1, 75s; Coltness No. 1, 79s 6d; Glengarnock No. 1, 70s 6d; Eglinton No. 1, 65s 6d. Manufactured Iron.—There is but little demand, and quotations are nominally, for Best Staffordshire Bars, £10. Rails.—The demand has somewhat improved, but prices are weak. A fair amount of business is doing. We quote Welsh at £6 to £6 10s.

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN PIG.—Since our last there has been little done in any department of the Iron trade. Almost every one is more or less busy closing up the affairs of the past year, and few are ready to make purchases. The only sales of consequence we hear of are 1,200 tons Thomas No. 1 Foundry, at $23, and 100 tons No. 2 Foundry, at $21. We quote: No. 1 Foundry, $23; No. 2 Foundry, $21; and Gray Forge, $19@20. As to the future course of prices, there is a difference of opinion, though the majority of well informed people see no prospects of any great improvement, with large chances of decline, and there is certainly no disposition to invest money in Iron for speculation.

RAILS.—We hear of negotiations pending, but no sales, except a reported one of 10,000 tons 50 lb Rails, in bond, at New Orleans, on private terms. We quote Iron: $45a46.

OLD RAILS.—We quote Old Rails, $22,50, but in the absence of transactions this price is only nominal. It seems to be above the views of buyers and below those of sellers.

SCRAP.—We learn of no transactions, and in their absence quote as before, $30 for No. 1 Wrought. It is worthy of note that a cargo of 300 tons Wrought Scrap has just come to this port from Antwerp, being the first importation in a good while, which, by the way, must result in a loss to the importer.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA.

PIG IRON.—During the past week, with one or two exceptions, there has been no business doing whatever, the attention of the trade having been directed to stock taking, &c., and no desire has been manifested to enter into any extended operations. Sales are reported to the Pennsylvania and Delaware districts of several large parcels at Steel Company of several large parcels at outside points, but the price has not transpired; these purchases are to cover the sales of Steel Rails made by this company, and reported two weeks ago. In the absence of sales, we repeat our quotations of last week, which fairly represent the market, viz.: No. 1 Foundry, $23@23,50; No. 2 Foundry, $21; Gray Forge, $20@21.

RAILS.—No business of importance has transpired since our last, but negotiations are said to be pending which would probably result in further large sales. In the meantime we repeat our former quotations, viz: $45@47 at the mills for Steel Rails, and $42@46 for Iron Rails.

BARS—Nominally 2 4c.

OLD RAILS.—No business has transpired since our last report; the price is nominally $22,50@24, but buyers are not to be found at these figures. We have it stated, on good authority, that large lines could be placed at $22, but holders ask more money.

SCRAP.—Business is entirely nominal—nothing whatever doing. We repeat former quotations, viz: $28,50 for Wrought, and $16,50@18 for Scrap.

Sales are reported of 1,000 tons Old Rails on private terms, and 2,000 tons Gleudon Gray Forge at $23—delivered here.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 7, 1875.

The market for Crude was easier to-day and, as compared with yesterday, a shade lower; United certificates, $1,62½a1,62¾; Conduit, $1,63¾; outside lines, $1613¼; immediate shipment, $1,60. No barge oil on sale, as navigation is suspended; quotable at $2,02½a2,05 delivered here—these are about the rates it would be sold at if here. Refined, quiet, but unchanged; Philadelphia delivery, 13¼c; on cars here, 10 1-4a10¾c. It looks as if the sharp advance, in so brief a time, had checked the demand.

The Barrel market is unsettled, and prices are so irregular that it is difficult to give quotations; city make, last sales at $1,15, but sellers are now asking $1,20, $1,25 and $1,30; countries quotable at $1,05 a1,10.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
G. M. Robinson	H. C. Vantine	473

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 7, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,05; No. 2 do 85¾c spot; 86c February; 97c March; $1,04 May; No. 3 Chicago spring 78¾a78¾c; rejected 63a64. Corn firmer; No. 2 43c spot; 42¾c February; 43¼c May. Oats steady and firm; No. 2 30c bid spot; 30¼a30¾c February. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley fairly active and a shade higher; 79½c spot; 77¾c February.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs active, firm and higher; common lots 7¾c; shipping 8a8¼c. Pork steady and unchanged; $19,20 spot; $19,37 1-2 February. Lard in good demand at full prices; $12,30 spot; $12,37 1-2a12,40 February. Bulk meats steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1,09.

On call board wheat was a shade lower; 95¾c February; 95¼c January. Corn steadier at 43a43¼c January; 42¾a42¼c February. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork active and firmer; $19,27½a19,30 cash; $19,45 February. Lard firmer; $12,30 cash; $12,42½ February.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Flour: receipts 16,000 barrels; buyers' favor; more doing; chiefly for export; No. 2 $3,25a4,10; superfine State and western $4,28a4,60; common to good extra $4,90a5,35; good to choice $5,40a5,90; white wheat extra $5,95a7,75; extra Ohio $4,80a7,25; St. Louis $5,25a9; Minnesota patent process extra good to prime $6,75a7,25; choice to double extra $7,30a9. Rye flour dull and heavy; $4,25a 5,40. Corn meal dull; western $3a3,25. Wheat irregular and unsettled; low grades steady; high grades scarce and firm; receipts 10,000 barrels; No. 1 Minnesota hard $1,34; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,21a1,22; No. 3 do $1,06a1,07; No. 2 Milwaukee in store $1,23; No. 3 do $1,09; ungraded winter red western $1,01; No. 1 spring $1,30a1,34; rejected spring $1,05@1,13; ungraded No. 2 nominally; 98c@$1,10. Rye quiet; western 88@90c; State 94a96c; Canada in bond 90c. Barley firmer; more active; Canada East $1; No. 2 Bay $1,00a1,27. Malt quiet; Canada $1,20. Corn firmer and active export and home trade demand; receipts 45,000 bushels; mixed and no grade 57¾a59c; do graded 66@67c; old western mixed 70a72c. Oats more active; receipts 6,000 bush.; mixed western State 45a48c; white western do 46a52c. Hay firm; shipping 80c. Hops firm; eastern, western and New York State 10a16c; California 18a20c. Rio coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar more active; fair to good refining 8a8¼c; prime 8¾c; refined unchanged; centrifugal 8¾a9c; low Muscovada 6¾a7¼c; clayed 8@8¾c. Molasses: New Orleans steady at 50@60c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum easier; crude 7¾a7¾c; refined 13¾c; cases 17½a19½c; naptha 8¾a9c. Strained rosin quiet at $1,70a1,75. Spirits turpentine quiet at 39c. Eggs: heavy western 26a28c. Tallow: prime new make jobbing $20,75a21; March $20,85a20,95. Hogs steady; western 8¾a9c. Beef quiet. Cut meats: western quiet; middlings western long clear 10¾c; city do 11c. Lard heavy; prime steam 12 3-16@12⅝c; February 13 1-16c; March 13 3-16a13 1-4c Butter: choice firm; others heavy; western 16a26c; State 20a30c. Cheese unchanged Whisky $1,11 1-2a1,12c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—Sugar dull; inferior 4¾@5¼c; common 5¾a6c; fair to fully fair 6¾a6¾c; prime to choice 7a7½c. Molasses easy; inferior fermenting 25a30c; common to fair fermenting 25a36c; prime to choice fermenting 36a45c; prime to choice fermenting 43a53c. Flour only local trade; common $3,50; superfine $4; choice $4,25 to $4,50; double extra $5,50a6,50; fancy $6,75a7,50. Corn meal dull and quoted at $2,50. Corn: supply light and demand moderate; yellow 53c; mixed and white 53a 56c. Oats: demand moderate; prime 38a 42c; choice Galena 46a48c. Bran light supply and demand better at 82½a85c. Hay: sales prime at $21; choice $23. Pork dull; mess quoted at $20,50. Dry salt meats: shoulders quoted at 8c; clear rib 10¾c; clear 10¾c. Bacon: only small jobbing demand; clear rib sides 12½a12¾c; clear 13c. Hams very dull and lower; choice sugar cured quoted at 14¼a15c. Lard: supply light; tierces packers 12¾a13c; refined 13¾c; keg 13¼a13¾c; bucket 14c. Coffee firmer, ordinary 17¾a17½c; fair 18a18¼c; good 18 1-2c; prime 18¾a19c. Whisky: receipts in light supply and fair demand; Louisiana $1,12; western $1,12a1,14.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 7.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales of 375 bales. Flour: slightly improved demand, but prices are unchanged. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red fall $1,36 cash; sales at $1,49 January; $1,57 1-2 February; No. 3 red fall $1,30 bid cash. Corn active, firm and higher; No 2 mixed 39 1-4a39 1-2 cash; 40c seller last half January; 40 1-2@40 3-4 February. Oats easier; No. 2 35 1-2c cash; 35c bid January. Rye dull and lower to sell; 64 1-2c bid. Barley in good demand for high grades; strictly prime to fancy northern $1,15a1,22. Provisions firmer at $19,60 a19,75. Lard firmer; an advance is asked but none established; held at 12 1-4c. Bulk meats firmer, with an advancing tendency; 7, 10, 10¾, 10¾a10¾c. Bacon strong and higher; 9, 11¼a12c. Green meats stronger; 6¾, 9¾, 10¼, 10¼a10¾c. Whisky unchanged at $1,08.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—Closerseed 11 1-2a11¾c. Timothy nominal. Flaxseed $1,55a1,57. Petroleum firm; refined 13 1-2c; crude 10¾c. Flour in better request, but unchanged. Wheatinactive; Pennsylvania red $1,35a1,38; western $1,15a1,15 1-2. Corn dull and lower; yellow 56c new; 68a70c old. Oats steady; white 45a50c; mixed 45c. Whisky declining; $1,12 western iron bound. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extras 33a34c; firsts 31c; western extras 28a 29c; firsts 25a26c; rolls western extras 27a 29c; firsts 25a26c. Cheese quiet; New York fancy 13¾c; prime 12¾a13¾c; western fine 12 1-2a13c. Eggs weaker; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware fresh 30a31c; western 29c.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 7.—Refined petroleum 12d. Linseed oil 24½s. Sperm oil 100s 101s. Spirits turpentine 25¼a25½s.

LIVERPOOL, January 7.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 6 15-16d; middling Orleans 7 3-16d; sales 10,000 bales; sales for the week 38,000; stock in port 85,000; receipts for the week 91,000 bales; actual exports 5,000 amount afloat 380,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm. Spirits petroleum 9¼a9½d. Wheat: receipts for three days 29,000; average; California white 10s; western red 6s; red winter 9s 8½d@10s. Corn: new western mixed 30¼a31s. Linseed oil 25s2½d.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 western red $1,35; Pennsylvania red $1,37a1,39. Corn strong; western mixed 44c. Oats steady; western mixed 41a 44c. Rye quiet at 78a82c. Provisions fairly active. Pork: new jobbing at $21,50. Bulk meats: pickled shoulders 8¾a8¾c; clear rib 12¾a13c. Hams 15 1-2a16c. Lard dull and steady; crude 12¾a12¾c; refined 13 1-2c. Butter dull and heavy; western extras 27a 28c; do firsts 24a26c. Petroleum strong but quiet; crude 7½c; refined 13 12c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Whisky offered at $1,12a1,18.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 7.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 white Wabash $1,32 1-2; No. 3 do $1,23; No. 1 white Michigan $1,25; No. 2 do $1,15; extra white Michigan $1,32 1-2; amber Michigan spot or seller January $1,21 1-2; No. 2 amber Michigan $1,03 1-4; No. 1 red $1,03 1-2. Corn: demand fair and market firm; high mixed spot or seller January 48 1-2c; low mixed 47 1-2c; no grade 44c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 35c seller January; 36¼-2a37c seller February.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 7.—Cotton quiet at 12½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,23a1,31. Corn steady at 45c cash and seller January. Oats dull at 35a36c. Rye quiet and firm at 78a80c. Pork dull at $20 spot. Lard: demand fair and market firmer; steam 12½c; kettle 13a13¼c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet; shoulders 8¾a9c; clear rib 11¾c; clear 12a 12¼c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1,13.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 7.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c. Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat firm at $1,05a1,15. Corn steady at 45a48c. Oats dull and nominal. Rye quiet and firm. Pork nominal. Bulk meats steady; partly cured 7, 10 1-2a11c; fully cured 9-3d higher. Sugar cured hams 14 1-2a15c. Lard dull; 14a14¼c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,13.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 7.—Flour steady; superfine western $4a4,50; common extra $4,75a 5,50; Minnesota do $5,30a6,75; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6a7,25; St. Louis $6,40a9; fancy Minnesota $7,75a9,25; Illinois $6,25a8,25. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 62a66c. Oats: No. 2 mixed and No. 2 white 45a46c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 7.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1,08; hard $1,13 1-2; No. 2 96c; No. 3 82 1-2c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 46c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 31 1-2c. Barley quiet and firm; No. 3 52c. Rye scarce and nominal; No. 1 69c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 7.—Petroleum firm; advanced ¼c all around; quoted standard white, 110 test, 10½c; prime white, 150 test, 11½c; Michigan test, 13¾c; car load lots cash.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 7.—Cotton quiet and steady at 12¾c; sales 3,500 bales; receipts 3,900; shipments 3,400. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 7.—Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; new 68c; old 70c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Beavas: receipts 1,240, making 4,450 for four days against 2,500 last week; market steady and firm at yesterday's prices; 8¾a12¾c poorest to best native cattle; 8c for fair Texans; no extra or fancy cattle shown. Sheep: receipts 3,700, making 8,600 for four days against 8,870 last week; quality mainly good and market firm at full prices; 5¼ to 7¼c for ordinary to prime; 8 cars fine wooled Michigan sheep 6¾a7¼c; twelve cars coarse wooled Kentucky sheep 12¢ lbs 7¼c. Swine: arrivals 2,780, making 10,130 for four days against 6,820 last week; none offered alive.

BUFFALO, January 7.—Cattle: receipts 799; total for the week 6,416; no market today; fresh arrivals through consignments. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,000; total for the week 8,800; market slow and few offerings; 3 cars only were sold and the yards bare of stock. Hogs: receipts 3 400; total for the week 17,100; market fairly active; Yorkers $7,55a5,60; light grades $7,40; heavy $7,50a7,70; ordinary to prime western dressed $8,50a8,75; city $9.

ALBANY, January 7.—Cattle: receipts for the week 268 cars against 260 last week; market very dull, but the supply is chiefly good natives, ordinary and medium weights, prices unchanged; a few brought 7c; bulk sold at 5 to 6c; lowest price was for Texans, 4c. Sheep and lambs: demand improved; sheep 1-4c higher; lambs 1-4a1-2c higher; receipts very small; common to fair sheep 4¼a5½c; fair to good 5 1-2a6 1-2c; extra sheep 4¼a5½c; fair to good 5 1-2a6 1-2c; extra 6¾c; common to fair lambs 6a7 1-2c; fair to good 7 1-2a8c; extra 8 1-4c.

CHICAGO, January 7.—Cattle: receipts 1,500 head; active; sales range at $3a5,30; feeders $3a3,75; sales good to choice $3a5,35; shipments 2,000. Hogs: receipts 17,000; weak; packing grades a shade lower, others steady; packing $7a7,10; bacon grades $7,40a7,70; Philadelphia $7,40a7,50; shipments 1,870. Sheep: receipts 3,000; active and a shade higher; sales $3,50a5,50; chiefly $4,75 a5,00.

ST. LOUIS, January 7.—Hogs stronger and active; demand exceeds supply; shipping $6,40a6,60; packing $6,70a7,10; extra $7,20. Cattle steady and unchanged; some shipping demand; fair to good native shipping steers $4,25a5,25; good to choice native cows $3,25a3,75; common to fair do $2,50a3; prime steers $3,75a4,25; native stockers $2,50 a3; native feeders $4a4,37½.

CINCINNATI, January 7.—Hogs dull; common to good light $6,75a7,15; fair to good packing $7,50a7,65; choice heavy $7,85.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 7.—Hogs dull at $6,80a7,10.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Cotton dull at 12 5-16a13¾c; futures closed weak; January 13¾c; February 13 5-16a13 11-32c; March 13 9-16a13 19 32c; April 13 25-32a13 13-16c; June 14 3-16a14 7-32c; July 14 11-32a14¾c; August 14 7-16a14 15 32c; net receipts of the week at all U. S. ports 140,000 bales; gross receipts 160,000 bales; receipts this season at all the U. S. ports 2,482,000 bales; last year 2,206,000 bales; exports for the week 124,000; last year 71,000 bales; total exports 1,365,000 bales; last year 1,197,000 bales; stock on hand and on shipboard not yet cleared at all U. S. ports 796,000 bales; last year 843,000 bales; stock at interior towns 130,000 bales; last year 152,000 bales; stock at Liverpool 620,000 bales; last year 760,000 bales; stock of American afloat for Great Britain 299,000 bales; last year 251,500 bales.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—Wool: moderate demand and supply fair; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 46a49c, X 46a47½c, medium 49-50c, coarse 43a45c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 42a44c, medium 49a 54c, coarse 46a49c, combing washed 38a60c, combing unwashed 42@c; Canada combing 63c, fine unwashed 30a32c, coarse unwashed 35a38c, tub washed 49a53c, extra and merino pulled 40a42c, No. 1 and super pulled 40a42c; Texas fine and medium 24c; Texas coarse 21a24c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Business continued quiet with packing house and importers. Cotton goods were sluggish but steady at current quotations. Heavy standard sheetings are in fair request. Shirting prints are more active. Plaid fancies are in moderate demand. Freeman's pink and ruby prints are reduced to 7c. Woolen goods are very quiet at former quotations.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCIN

HOME NEWS.

The Thirty-Seventh Ward.

The Supreme Court having dismissed the city's appeal in the Thirty-seventh ward case, the report of the master deciding the ward out of the city is sustained. Now, if the Wilkinsburgers want to become Pittsburghers, they must commence at the beginning.

Hand Hurt.

Yesterday afternoon a boy named Michael Sullivan, while playing around one of the grind stones in the hinge factory connected with Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' mill in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, had one of his hands caught between the stone and a board, and very badly crushed. Dr. Riggs found it necessary to amputate one of the fingers.

The Homestead Bank.

Stockholders and others interested in the Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company will find on our first page a statement of the financial condition of this institution for the year ending December 31st, 1875. There is no attempt to make a highly colored statement, as the real estate is presented at cost, and all other items with a scrupulous exactitude. Peruse it.

Hymeneal.

The residence of Mr. H. K. McKallip, of Leechburg, Pa., was the scene of a very happy hymeneal ceremony on the evening of the 5th inst. The parties chiefly interested in the occasion were Miss Mary H. McKallip, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the host, and Mr. H. M. Caldwell, one of Pittsburgh's best known business men. There were the usual accessories to make the event memorable—the presence of loving friends, congratulations, wedding feast, social interchanges—all going to make up an evening of unalloyed delight to the married pair as well as to their friends, and to surround the occasion with a halo of the most happy memories. We extend the felicitations of the hour to the married pair. May peace be theirs and joy.

Crushed to Death.

Henry C. Moore, a freight conductor on the Allegheny Valley railroad, was crushed to death near the Lucy furnace, Lawrenceville, about 10 A. M. yesterday. He was making a couple some cars that were on a side track, when the shifting engine ran some empty cars on the switch with such force as to drive the two together between which Moore was standing, catching him between the bumpers. He extricated himself, and was walking in front of the main track, and fell. He was picked up and taken to the railroad shops, where he died in a few minutes. Coroner McCallin held an inquest in the afternoon, a verdict being returned in accordance with the facts. Deceased was thirty years old, resided in the Seventeenth ward, and leaves a wife and one child.

A Faithful Official.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

If Councils to-day apply the Jeffersonian test of honesty and capability to candidates, they will, without hesitation, select Mr. Archie Buchanan for Wharfmaster of the Monongahela wharf. Mr. Buchanan has been tried in the office, and has given preeminent satisfaction. He enjoys the well-earned reputation of being the best man that ever held the position. He is popular with all river men, and transacts the daily business on the wharf, and any change would meet with opposition from them. A new man could not give such satisfaction either to the boats or the business men who use the wharf because it requires experience as well as ability to discharge the duties of his office. Mr. Buchanan, aside from his especial fitness and from the fact that he has been tried, is proved to be the right man in the right place, is also a veteran soldier who lost his health while in the service. We hope to see him placed to see Councils standing by the soldier and efficient official. RIVERMAN.

An Eccentric Pauper.

One of the inmates of the Allegheny Poor Farm has developed a mania for dog flesh, and at every opportunity he kills and eats the unfortunate canines that come in his way. He seems to delight in this kind of food, though his idiosyncrasy was not discovered until he had gratified his remarkable taste, on the sly, on several occasions. Quite recently, when it was supposed that he had entirely conquered this fiendish liking, and was contented with such food as satisfies ordinary mortals, it was discovered by Superintendent Grubbs that he had been at his old tricks. A favorite of the inmates, a neighborhood lately missed a large and highly valued New Foundland dog. Although search was made in every direction no trace of the missing canine could be found until a day or two ago, in an out of the way place, the hide and some other parts of the missing animal were discovered. This man who has such a strong love for dogs—and whose name, by the way, is Exler—was suspected and a little probing induced him to confess that he had caught the dog and killed him and used some parts of the flesh for food.

A Pittsburgh Merchant Under Arrest in Jersey City, N. J.

By an Associated Press dispatch it is learned that Mr. Theodore F. Phillips, a dry goods merchant of this city, was arrested in Jersey City Wednesday night, at the instance of L. M. Bates & Co., of New York. The charge is obtaining goods under misrepresentations, to the amount of $11,000. Mr. Phillips, who was accused of attempting to leave the city, stated that he had gone to New York for the purpose of effecting an arrangement with the New York firm.

This would imply that this charge against Mr. Phillips is of recent origin, but inquiry develops the fact that the firm of Bates & Co., had entered suit some time since on the same charge. Mr. Phillips claims that he has a good defense to the charge. It seems that the goods were purchased some time since, but that his establishment was sold out at trustees' sale, on judgments amounting to $10,000, and the firm named are now making a claim for the pay for the goods sold to Mr. P. A telegram was received in the city yesterday morning announcing that Mr. P. will be home to-day.

Smoky Island.

The property known as Smoky Island, recovered by Messrs. Mackey, Moorhead, et al., by yesterday's Supreme Court decision, is bounded as follows: Beginning on the low water line, as fixed by the commission and District Court of Allegheny county, in pursuance of the act of the 18th of April, 1858; extending eastward to the distance of 215 feet up the river from the centre of the Union bridge; thence by a curved line parallel to the pier on the said Union bridge and the embankment thereof to low-water line of Killbuck island, as indicated by the blue line on the draft or plot of said island made by Graff, Lowe & Hassler; thence down the north channel or branch of Allegheny river, as marked in said plan, by the said blue line, which the jury find was the low-water mark in 1858, to where it strikes the low-water line of the said commission; thence up the said river by the said low-water line of said commission to the place of beginning. The above described bounds being the whole of Killbuck island down to low-water mark, as the same existed in 1806, except that portion to the southward cut off by the low-water line, as fixed by said commission. The land recovered does not touch the Exposition site.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Contest Over the Offices This Afternoon.

The Republican members of Councils will hold a caucus meeting this afternoon to select a list of candidates to be voted for on Monday for the various city offices. The caucus promises to be quite a lively one as the contest in some instances will be sharp. The only offices where the candidates will have a clean sweep of the field is the opposition are those of City Solicitor, City Clerk and Assistant, City Gauger, and one or two of the minor offices. It is quite likely, however, that notwithstanding the contests, a number of the old officers, who have proven efficient and faithful, will be retained.

For Chairman of the meeting, Major W. B. Negley and Mr. G. L. Braun have been named, with the probabilities strongly in favor of the first named, who is accustomed to wield the gavel with grace and decisiveness.

The work of log-rolling went on vigorously yesterday afternoon and last evening. There will be one candidate for the city attorneyship left no stone unturned to achieve success.

THE LAST RITES.

The Funeral Ceremonies of Keyers in St. Philomena Church.

The last scene in the tragic affair by which farmer Wahl lost his life was enacted yesterday morning in St. Philomena church, corner of Liberty and Fourteenth streets, being the service over the body of Keyers. It had been reported that the body would lay in the church all night, and in consequence the church on Thursday evening was besieged by an immense crowd who were anxious to see the end. It was with much difficulty that the officers of the church persuaded the rabble to take their departure, which they finally did in much disappointment. The body remained in the Sheriff's office all night, and yesterday morning at 7 o'clock was conveyed to the church by Mr. Anthony Myers, undertaker for the congregation, and placed before the altar, incased in the coffin. The doors of the church were thrown open, and the edifice was soon filled to overflowing by a curious crowd. The service then began, Rev. Father Beck officiating, and consisted of the usual requiem High Mass. At its close a collection to defray the funeral expenses was taken up, and four pall-bearers, chosen from members of the congregation, bore the body to the hearse in waiting at the door. The funeral cortege consisted of the hearse and two carriages, and about half-past eight o'clock it left the church for the cemetery of the congregation, at Troy Hill, Allegheny, Rev. Father Beck and other clergymen accompanying the remains.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

Hail to the New Year, that for some is fraught
With youth and health and blessings manifold;
For some with sober life and freer thought,
And with a glimpse of Heaven for the old.
The future reckons, and the past is not;
The sunshine brightens, and the sky is clear;
Be every bitter pang of grief forgot
In joyous welcome of another year!

THE Ninth and Twelfth U. P. churches of this city are to be consolidated.

A GOSPEL temperance meeting will be held in the Alliance rooms to-morrow evening.

THERE will be a "Service of Songs" this evening at 7:45 at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A.

THE Rev. W. H. Andrews, of this city, has accepted a call to the U. P. church at Galt, Presbytery of Stamford.

SIDNEY OSBOURNDEO, Esq., will lead the noon meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Subject, "David Anointed King."

THE Rev. C. B. Hatch, a young minister well known in this city has accepted a call from the U. P. church at Mansfield.

TO-MORROW afternoon the anniversary sermon will be preached at the St. Cyprian's Mission Church by the Rev. W. F. Floyd.

THE Rev. J. S. Sands has been elected stated clerk of the U. P. presbytery of Monongahela, vice Rev. W. H. Andrews, resigned.

Rev. JOEL S. KELSEY, of this city, will preach in the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, to-morrow morning and evening.

SACRAMENT services will be held in the Second U. P. church, Sixth avenue, to-morrow. Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Philadelphia will officiate.

MISS KATE LINCH has presented a beautiful set of vestments, with an elegant chalice, to St. John's church, of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa.

REV. M. B. BROWNLEE will preach to-morrow morning at 10:30 A. M., in the Seventh United Presbyterian church, Forty-fourth street.

REV. MISS A. J. CHAPIN will preach to-morrow morning on "The Trinity of Grace," and in the evening on "Five Points of Universalist Theology."

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK has been invited to address the annual meeting before the Muskingum County Bible Society, in Zanesville, Ohio, January 30th.

REV. G. H. HUMPHREY will preach to-morrow evening about the South Side young lady who said recently that she "would go to that dance if she was damned for it."

REV. G. A. MOFFAT, of East Birmingham Baptist Church, preaches to-morrow: Morning subject—"A Cluster of Jewels." Evening subject—"A Silent Guest, Who was He?"

SERVICES at Bellefield Presbyterian Church at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. W. J. Holland. Morning subject, "Christ's Great Triumph." Evening subject, "Taking Bearings."

THE special services held in the Butler Street M. E. Church, Rev. S. P. Woolf pastor, for two weeks past, have resulted in the conversion of over forty persons, and the meeting is steadily growing in interest.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., after morning services at Fourth avenue Baptist church will administer the ordinance of believers baptism and at night will preach on "God's Hedge, and what the Devil thought about it."

A CALL is to be made out by the congregation of the Third Presbyterian church for a distinguished Boston minister. A congregational meeting will be held next week, and a committee appointed to wait upon him.

THE committees on Sabbath sanctification, appointed by the First Synod of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, are invited to meet with committees of other churches, in the U. P. Book Rooms, next Monday (10th), at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

THE Fourth avenue Baptist church raised an additional subscription of about $10,000 last Sunday, in addition to the $5,000 placed opposite the Ross street entrance. A number of converts will be baptized to-morrow and meetings continued nightly.

REV. M. M. PARKHURST, who was a companion of Bishop Harris in his great missionary tour, said in his late speech at Indianapolis: "I never saw a *new heathen temple*. The Indian worship I witnessed, was in an old, dilapidated temple."

THE report of the Treasurer of the Episcopal Board of Missions for the first half of the diocesan year, shows a deficit, up to December 1st, of $38,000. Only one-half dollars have been paid but five-sixths of the salaries given last year, and the treasury is minus the above amount. A strong appeal is made for contributions.

THE following were the receipts of the Boards and committees of the Presbyterian church in November: Home Mission, $3,227.43; Sustentation, $1,409.13; Education, $21,392.30; Foreign Missions, $26,988.-73; Publication (interest only), $3,371.11; Church Erection, $10,195.79; Relief Fund, $8,638.13; Freedmen; $2,420.78.

THE M. E. Sunday school at Irwin Station is flourishing. On Christmas eve, amid the festivities of the hour, the pastor, D. A. McCready, was not forgotten. A young lady who had recently united with the church, in a very quiet way presented him with an envelop containing $26, in behalf of herself and a number of others.

A "CHRISTIAN CONVENTION" in connection with the work of Messrs. Moody and Bliss, will be held in Philadelphia on the 19th and 20th of the present month. Pastors of churches, editors of religious journals and properly accredited laymen are invited to the meeting. Such a similar convention held while Mr. Moody was in Dublin was attended by over one thousand ministers.

THE Rev. Geo. A. Feltz, well-known here, and for some three or four years pastor of the South Baptist church, Newark, has placed his resignation in the hands of the deacons and trustees of the church. Mr. Feltz will go to Philadelphia, and become associate editor of the *Sunday School Times*, devoting his entire attention to the Sunday school work.

REV. DR. W. S. PLUMER writing a letter to theological students in regard to reading old books, suggests Milton's prose works, Addison, Burke, Erskine, Chatham, &c., and recommends Latin writers such as Rivetus Amesius, Van Mastricth, together with such other appropriate literature as they can have access to.

DAVID TATUM, of Clevelad, O., Minister in the Orthodox Society of Friends, will deliver a lecture on intemperance—rich in variety of facts and matters of interest—gathered in this country and Europe, on Sabbath, January 9th, at the following places: First Presbyterian Church, Wood street; Pittsburgh, Fifth avenue; Trinity, South Common, Allegheny City, at 7 P. M. The lecture will be illustrated by drawings.

THE *Banner* says: Dr. Hopkins has no following among Presbyterian ministers in Central New York, in his views on the Sabbath. A minister formerly of the New School branch, writing from that region, says: "Of one thing you may be sure, the ministers of Central New York are in hearty sympathy with the *Banner* on the Sabbath question, and for one I thank you heartily for the stand you have taken on a subject of such vital importance."

SPEAKING of religious questions in politics the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* says: "We end as we began: the religious question which has caused more sorrow, cruelty and crime, than any other which ever vexed a nation, is fairly and squarely before this. It remains for all patriotic citizens to say whether our government shall be what its founders intended, and what one of its ablest citizens said it should, a "government for the people and by the people," the whole people; or whether it shall be by a party of whatever Popish or Protestant sect may grasp it."

THE old die to give place to the new. The heart of the withered plant is instinct with life, which shall spring up into blossom under a kindlier sky when the coldness of winter is overpassed. So, out of the dead old year, the fresh new one is springing. The old fears, old joys, old toils, and tears, and trials are dropping away from us, like the dry leaves from the parent-stalk, and new ones are already putting forth in their stead. The year-book of Time is closed, and all accounts are sealed till the great day of reckoning. Let it rest with God.—*Methodist Recorder*

THE following persons have been elected delegates from the Presbytery of Monongahela to the next meeting of the General Assembly: Rev. D. H. McLean, D. D.; Rev. H. C. McFarland, Rev. J. M. Johnston and Rev. J. D. Iron; alternates—Rev. G. R. Ormond, D. D., Rev. W. H. Knox and Rev. R. B. Stewart. Elders—principals, Peter Dick, S. B. Harper, E. S. Morrow and Wm. Allinder; alternates —Jonathan Aiken, James Bryce, G. B. Miller and Robert Rath. Rev. D. H. A. McLean, D. D., was appointed to represent the Presbytery in the Committee of Home Missions.

MR. JOHN KENNEDY, the teacher of a Bible class in the Second United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, was pleasantly surprised on Christmas by finding an elegant copy of Chamber's Encyclopedia left at his house, on the fly leaf of which was found the following: Presented to John Kennedy, Esq., by the scholars of his Sabbath-school class, Dec. 25th, 1875: Wm. Nesse, John Douglass, Samuel McKnight, Wm. J. Sedden, James McKee, Robert Geddis, Wm. Given, David Dunseath, Harper Lockhart, Ebenezer Strain, Isaac Watson, James Kennedy, Thomas Miller, Robert Jeffers, John N. Nichol, Hugh A. Crocks.

REV. T. H. COLHOUER, President of the Pittsburgh Conference, formerly of this city, but now pastor of the Methodist (P.) church of Brownsville, Pa., celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage, at his residence in Brownsville, on the 28th ult. The large company of friends were treated to a sumptuous repast. Rev. J. M. Howard, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, was the orator of the day, and presented the bride (Mrs. C.) with a fine gold watch. A number of beautiful articles were presented, including some silver ware. The Brownsville Brass Band discoursed sweet music, and the occasion was one of much interest and pleasure.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY having been compelled by their engagements to decline the invitation to labor in our cities, and Messrs. WHITTLE and BLISS having also declined, for a similar reason, some of our evangelical clergymen have it in contemplation to invite Rev. M. HAMMOND to visit us and take the lead in union exercises for a revival of religion. Whether he will come has not yet been ascertained, but the pastor of the First Methodist church believing that the Divine blessing will attend the labors of any faithful minister, has determined to open his church for a series of union meetings, beginning on Monday evening next. He has the promise of assistance from Rev. Dr. Pearson of the Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Scovel, of the Presbyterian, and Rev. Mr. McMillan of the U. P. Church, Rev. Dr. Baird, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will also take part in the service, if his engagement will permit. The First Methodist Church being in a central location, on Fifth avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, it is well adapted for meetings of this character, and the earnest Christians among us who have been longing for a revival of religion will now have an opportunity to unite in public efforts to promote the desired result. The service on Sabbath, morning and evening, will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Murray.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Henry V. grows constantly in popular favor at the Opera House. Crowded houses have been the rule all the week, and from present indications at the matinee this afternoon, and the regular performance tonight the full capacity of the house will be put to the test. The sweet-voiced Madrigal boys have won the popular heart, and their choruses are anxiously looked for. The grotesqueries of Fluellen and of Pistol keep the audiences in a merry vein and whet their intellectual appetites for the more pretentious performance of Mr. Ringold, whose appearance here will be remembered as an event in our dramatic history.

Trimble's Varieties.

During the week the performance at Trimble's Varieties has been of the most artistic, in its class. Large audiences have nightly greeted the great female minstrel troupe, whose pleasantries have invariably opened up the founts of mirth, and made each moment passed with them one of gladsomeness and innocent enjoyment. The other features of the performance are all of marked interest, and it would not be easy to pick out a defect in the bill prepared for the patrons of this popular temple of Momus.

Mind-Reading.

Next Tuesday evening Mr. J. R. Brown, the famous mind-reader, will give an entertainment in Library Hall. His psychological enigma does certainly read the minds of people with whom he is brought into physical contact, and his entertainments are intensely interesting, and supremely wonderful.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

AN American girl who is studying music in Italy asked the Pope to bless her voice. His Holiness unhesitatingly complied.

FANNIE ELLSLER danced at Ole Bull's concert in Vienna, lately, with the grace and lightness of a girl—though she is sixty years of age.

SALVINI the actor, has been married in Florence, Italy, so we read in the late London papers, to a pretty English girl named Lottie Sharp.

M'ME ARABELLA GODDARD, who appeared as pianist on the evening of the first Philharmonic concert on this city this week, left the troupe in this city and has organized a concert troupe of her own.

A YOUNG feminine clerk at the Boston Postoffice sent word to the actor Rignold that she had in her keeping a letter which could only be delivered to him in person, and who, when he came to claim it, coolly told him that she had no letter, but that she knew of no other way to get a chance to talk with him.

THE LEAGUE TENDER MOVEMENT.

Organization of a Club in West Middlesex—A Series of Vigorous Resolutions Adopted.

A legal tender club, auxiliary to the Central Legal Tender Club, was organized in West Middlesex on December 29th, and the following officers were elected: President, A. J. Palm; Vice President, Jefferson Sweesey; Secretary, E. C. Kemp; Corresponding Secretary, J. K. McBurney. At a meeting held on the 5th instant a series of resolutions were adopted by which the position of the organization may be defined. These were first, that the club recognized the right of Congress to resort to extreme measures whenever necessary; second, that the first consideration of Congress should be the furnishing of money for the needs of this country; third, that Congress should issue government notes to be legal tenders for all debts public or private; fourth, declaring the sentiment of the club to be in favor of the immediate redemption of all matured bonds, not payable in coin, so that their value could be put into business instead of being locked up in the vaults of the money kings of the country; fifth, declaring the present system of national banks impolitic, and demanding that in their stead an issue of legal tender notes equal to the amount of bonds held as security by the Government, as against the banks; sixth, declaring the Free Resumption Act impracticable, and asking for its immediate and unconditional repeal; seventh, favoring the issue of 3-65 bonds, after the conversion of the present bonded debt into legal tender notes, the bonds to be interchangeable with legal tender notes, in the belief that in this way the volume of currency would regulate and panics would be impossible; eighth, favoring a protective tariff sufficient to give full employment to this country from foreign competition; ninth, declaring that such protection should be given to the party that would take immediate and effective measures to relieve the country from its present financial prostration, and tenth that they were in favor of holding county, State and national conventions in order to better systemize the legal tender movement.

MOVEMENTS OF OIL.

Shipments From the Oil Region for December and for 1875.

From the Oil City *Derrick* we learn that the shipments for December were over 200,000 barrels larger than for the previous month, and reached upwards of 855,000 barrels of forty-two gallons each, crude equivalent.

The following were the shipments by each route, during December:

	Barrels.
By A. V. R. R. to Pittsburgh.....	21,048
By Allegheny River to Pittsburgh..	45,671
By Conduit pipe line to Pittsburgh..	50,000
By D. W. & P. R. R. to all points..	74,049
By L. S. & M. S. R. R. and from Harrisville by Bear Creek branch to all points.....	308,898
By A. & G. W. Ry to all points.....	97,478
By O. C. & A. E. Ry., W. P. R. R. P. & E. R. R. and A. V. R. R. to all other points than Pittsburgh..	258,411
Total.....	855,536

In the above are included in the shape of crude equivalent ab out 86,000 barrels refined. The shipment of benzine or naphtha was light.

The shipments for 1875 were:

Total in January, bbls.....	441,778
" February	361,009
" March.....	714,295
" April.....	736,423
" May.....	835,474
" June.....	692,940
" July.....	882,306
" August.....	891,920
" September.....	1,100,159
" October.....	866,761
" November.....	645,386
" December.....	55,530
Total.....	8,830,892

This is an average of 24,191 barrels per day.

The Bible in the School.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

It may perhaps be considered by the *Leader* as a fair answer to the position of "Christian Citizen," in your issue of the 6th inst., to call him "a garrulous scribbler," but though peculiar persons will be likely to differ with it there. Infidelity has always resorted to abuse and flippant things, as its strongest argument. The opinion of "the Methodist organ of Western Pennsylvania" no more commits that body to its ideas, or proves its opinion to be those of a number of Methodists, than "one swallow makes a spring," or Dr. Hopkins' late paper set the complexion of Presbyterian doctrine with respect to the Lord's day.

There is no doubt that the sympathies of the *Leader* are vastly more with the Jews and unbelievers, and Papists, than with primitive, or, what is more polite, to call, "Orthodox Christianity," or "Orthodoxy." But the query still stands, *how comes it that Christians have no rights in this matter?* I should like to see a serious and dispassionate article from the *Leader* on this question, if it feels capable of writing such an article; if its chronic bitterness against the "old paths" and "the good way," will admit of such an exploit. The point is, *Have orthodox believers* any right to be considered or treated with any respect as to their feelings? They pay taxes, too. They may feel just as much aggrieved to have the Bible "left out" from the schools of children, as unbelievers, Jews and Papists, to have it "forced" upon theirs. *Are they to be considered at all*, or simply *trodden under foot?*

We pause for a reply.

CHRISTIAN CITIZEN.

Blindness From "Wild Hairs."

This most dangerous condition, brought about by chronically inflamed lids, produces a constant scratching of the cornea, which forms a thick "film" over the sight, and destroys all views of objects, except as by looking through ground glass. In this condition (one eye entirely blind), last year, Mrs. J. Feislinger, of Sarversville, Butler county, Pa., mother-in-law of Dr. A. J. Jacobs, No. 83 Sixth avenue, through the advice of Dr. J., had an operation for the radical removal of the offending winkers by Dr. Sadler, No. 256 Penn avenue. In ten days all wounds were healed without a scar. By a prolonged treatment the "film" will become absorbed so as to give fair sight again. Had it been done long ago, perfect vision could have been secured.

January's Smiles and Sunshine.

The first month of our centennial year feels happy and shows its happiness, but do not imagine that it can be kept up, but even now prepare for the coming storm by getting from B. Tiegel a good winter suit, or a suitable overcoat of the best foreign or domestic suiting, manufactured in a style for which Tiegel has no superior, and at a price of your own naming. You will find him bland and gentlemanly, at No. 53 Smithfield street.

For Rent.

First class country residence at Emsworth, six miles from the city, on P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. House has eight rooms, marble mantels, hot and cold water bath room and W. C. furnace, &c., &c.; is almost new, and has half an acre of ground attached. Will be rented for one year or a term of years to a reliable tenant. Apply to G. W. SPENCER,
254 Penn avenue.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

....The sunlight was dazzling yesterday.

....Pittsburgh Councils will meet on Monday afternoon.

....Stone cutters and bricklayers think the weather delightful.

....A water main burst on Penn avenue near Station street, last night.

....Police matters have already resumed their after-the-holidays' dullness.

....Republican Councilmen will hold their caucus for city offices to-day at 2 P. M.

....Business is about as flat now as it can be. Certainly hard pan has been reached at last.

....Florida invalids are returning home on account of the excessive warm weather down there.

....The number promenading by moonlight last evening reminded one of the balmy days in June.

....Republican caucus this afternoon at two o'clock; Democratic caucus this evening at seven o'clock.

....It is said there will be an unusual number of new buildings go up next spring. Now is the time to build.

....Democratic Councilmen not wishing to show their hand, adjourned their caucus for city officers till to-day.

....Allegheny Councils will hold a meeting on Tuesday evening to elect city officers for the ensuing year.

....Several of our Legislators arrived home from Harrisburg this morning. They will return Monday afternoon.

....The glass manufacturers of the city deny that they have any intention of reducing the wages of their operatives.

....Real estate in Wilkinsburg has advanced ten per cent. since the Supreme Court has decided that it is not in the city.

....The C. C. Cole who was killed in a bar room row in Cincinnati recently, was not C. C. Cole of this city, as was supposed.

....The Xantha base ball club is re-organizing with a view to again obtaining a club that will once in a while be successful.

....A continual stream of people was passing into the jail yard all day yesterday to view the scaffold, which is still standing.

....This morning one year ago was the cold Sunday that froze the horns off the cattle. Quite a contrast between it and today.

....Tuesday being lunch day at many of our banking institutions, it is time that those who usually go to the cram diet themselves.

....Real estate at the Sheriff's sales yesterday went on begging for bidders, many cases the sales were postponed till next term.

....The Sheriff gave Murray's body to a South Side Anatomical Society yesterday, and his skeleton will soon ornament some medical cabinet.

....We are indebted to E. P. Kearns, Esq., for the reports of the Auditor General, State Superintendent of Schools and other public documents.

....Mr. Achesen, Esq., the counsel for Mr. Clark in the McCully will case, it is said, gets a fee of twenty-five thousand dollars. Not bad these hard times.

....Mayor McCarthy, on account of a derangement in the lock on the door of his private office, was a prisoner yesterday. He is out and the lock is off.

....The lady teachers of the North avenue public schools, Second ward, Allegheny, on Thursday, made Prof. Daniels the recipient of a luxurious easy rocking chair.

....The slip on Fifth avenue is about repaired, and the Commissioners thinking there will be no more trouble will turn the street over to the city the first of February.

....On Thursday night fourteen pairs of chickens were stolen out of Mr. Barr's chicken coop, in the rear of his residence, on the Perrysville plank road, Second ward, Allegheny.

....An agent of Mrs. Woodhull is in the city endeavoring to secure Library Hall for a couple of lectures by her. The managers of the hall have so far refused to let it for that purpose.

....The locomotive of the Cincinnati Express gave out near Brinton Station yesterday morning, causing a delay in the arrival of the train of over an hour. The train was brought in by the Ft. Wayne engine.

....Eight little boys were before Mayor Phillips yesterday, for stealing potatoes and corn from freight cars on the West Penn Railroad. They were released after a severe lecture by his Honor.

....Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, A. Patterson's carpenter shop, in the Eleventh ward of Allegheny, was destroyed by fire. The loss is about $1,000, and the cause of the fire is thought to be incendiarism.

....On Wednesday a son of William H. Bishoff, of the Shade House, Coniuence, aged seven years, was instantly killed by a railroad torpedo which he exploded with a hammer. The boy found the torpedo on Year's night, in a saloon in Lawrenceville, which did not take effect.

....A little boy four or five years old was picked up on Federal street, Allegheny, last evening, and is now with the family living at No. 71, that street. He cannot talk plain, and can't tell his name, although from what he can be gathered from him it is supposed he lives on this side of the river. He is fat and chubby, dressed in a double breasted overcoat, ordinary pants, red and white striped stockings, and copper-toed boots.

....The watch stolen from Mr. Mills, at the time of the assault upon him by the Jacobs brothers, was found on Wednesday, very near the spot where the assault occurr ed. Inasmuch as diligent but unsuccessful search was made for the watch on the morning after the robbery, it is thought that it was purposely placed there by some of Jacob's friends, who found that it might turn up against them.

....The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Company have notified Addison Lyle, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, that that company are about ready to begin loading their coal barges over the Ohio river, below the mouth of Big Beaver. The company have tendered a general information to the members of the Coal Exchange to meet their engineer on the ground for the purpose of consultation. A meeting of the Exchange will be called to consider the matter.

PERSONAL.

***John M. Mitchell, of Pittsburgh, was yesterday appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for this Stateby Gov. Jacobs.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

***John Hemingray, Esq., President of the Hemingray Green and Flint Glass Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, is at present in the city on business connected with his company. Mr. H. is an old Pittsburgh gentleman.

***Mr. Wm. Hamilton, formerly of Allegheny city, has received the position of General Superintendent of the Centennial Lodging House Agency, of Philadelphia, a corporation which expects to be able to furnish lodging during the Centennial to thirty thousand people.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Minor Offences and Petty Criminalities.

MAYOR MCCARTHY disposed of six common cases yesterday morning.

ALDERMAN CORCORAN yesterday committed Wm. Wagner, alias Hart, on a charge of assault and battery, information made by Patrick Carroll.

FRANK BEAR gave $1,000 bail for trial on a hearing before Mayor McCarthy yesterday, on the charge of felonious assault. Bear fired one shot at Maloney on New Year's night, in a saloon in Lawrenceville, which did not take effect.

MARY HARRINGTON, charged by Patrick Shaughnessy with felonious assault and battery, yesterday waived a hearing before the Mayor and gave $1,000 bail for Court. She was walking the street, carrying a bottle of oil, when Patrick, supposing the bottle contained whisky, insisted upon having a drink. He followed Mary to the house, and when she refused him admittance, assaulted her with a knife. She then broke the bottle over his head, injuring him quite severely. This is herstory.

From the Missouri Republican (St. Louis.)

A Remarkable Professional Success.

Among the notable professional men of this country who have achieved extraordinary success is Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. The prominence which he has attained has been reached through strictly legitimate means, and, so far, therefore, he deserves the enviable reputation which he enjoys. This large measure of success is the result of a thorough and careful preparation for his calling and extensive reading during a long and unusually large practice, which have enabled him to gain high commendation even from his professional brethren. Devoting his attention to certain specialties of the science he has so carefully studied, he has been rewarded in a remarkable degree. In these specialties, he has become a recognized leader. Not a few of the remedies prescribed by him have, it is said, been adopted and prescribed by physicians in their private practice. His pamphlets and larger works have been received as useful contributions to medical knowledge. He has recently added another, and perhaps most important work, because of more general application, to the list of his published writings. This book, entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," is designed to enter into general circulation. Dr. Pierce has received acknowledgments and honors from many sources, and especially scientific degrees from two of the first medical institutions in the land. TIR-S.

Burglary in Allegheny.

During Thursday night burglars forced an entrance into the residence of Mr. Hague, on Linden street, Allegheny, and stole a number of articles. The robbery was not discovered until yesterday morning. There is no clue to the thieves.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. TIR-S

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless)

Simon V. Harris, of Erie, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Woodruff.

Conrad Reiter, bankrupt, Allegheny City. The assignee's report of the sale of a certain insurance policy presented and confirmed absolutely.

Joseph Schilling, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The Register's report was approved, and the assignee was ordered to pay to each of the following creditors the respective amounts due them, as follows: Wilkesbarre B. & L. Association No. 2, $341.01; Wilkesbarre B. & L. Association No. 1, $474.70; Arnold Bertles, Assignee, $368.57; Arnold Bertles, $1,036.67; Herz Lowenstine, $350.40; Philip Raife, $490.40; Peter Selkel, $158.92.

Page Mapleston, of Knox township, Clarion county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and the same was referred to Register Rogers for examination and report. There are no creditors from this city.

Nathaniel White, of Washington township, Erie county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and the same was referred to Register Woodruff for examination and report.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in each of two cases against Henry Phillipi, indicted for forgery, on oath of Alex. M. McClure.

James Mooney pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny preferred by John Gray.

Frank Clark was acquitted of a charge of assault with intent to rob. Wm. Dunn was the prosecutor. The county was directed to pay the costs.

Chas. Redden and Wm. Keller pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of entering a building with intent to commit a felony. Wilson A. Tyre was the prosecutor.

Redden pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of larceny preferred by Joseph Kaffman, and Wm. Keller was convicted of the same. These are the parties who were captured a short time ago, while in the act of going through the store No. 233 Liberty street.

Louis Gryden pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of larceny, preferred by Frederick Snoder.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Jos. Roach, charge with arson by Thos. R. Roach, for the reason that the defendant was a lunatic at the time the offence was committed, and has since been sent to Dixmont.

Patrick Curtain was convicted of larceny, charged by J. R. Whittaker.

J. Littell was acquitted of a charge of selling liquor to minors. The prosecutor was W. B. Rose.

J. G. Steinhauser is on trial on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday.

John D. Richley, alias George Richley, was convicted of two charges of assault and battery.

U. S. Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McKennan.)

The Ragot De Monthereux Gas Company vs. Edward Rigand and John Huckenstein. Action to recover for the alleged infringment of latters' patent for a furnace for burning brick. Argued by J. J. Johnson, Esq., for complainants and G. H. Christy for respondents. The Court decided that the use of the Wingard furnance by the respondants is not an infringment of complainants' patent, and the bill of complaint was therefore dismissed at complainants' costs.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.)

The Commonwealth ex rel. Mary Ann Cannon vs. Catharine Cannon. J. J. Lehnin appointed committee of the person and estate of the said lunatic, to give bonds in $500.

No other business of an important nature was transacted in this court yesterday.

Court Brevities.

SURETY and desertion cases will be taken up in the Criminal Court to-day.

THE Common Pleas No. 1 met yesterday morning, but adjourned in a short time without having transacted any business.

AN unsuccessful endeavor has been made to compromise the Treasury ship master. Col. Kilgore will file his answer to the writ to show cause to-day.

JUDGE ALLISON, of Philadelphia, has recently decided that hackmen cannot be asked to show warrant for violation of city ordinances in reference to licenses.

Of the five hundred and thirty-five creditors of the firm of Heinz, Noble & Co., this city, three hundred and twenty-four are residents of Allegheny. The items comprise bills of cucumbers, cabbages, &c.

SUIT in ejectment was commenced in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday, by Thomas Mahon against Jacob Miller and Wm. Hall, to recover possession of a tract of ground in Indiana township, including about eleven acres, the title to which, plaintiff claims, is in himself and not in defendant.

SUIT was commenced in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday by James Bracken, against Robert Brown for the malicious damage done to his daughter Margaret by defendant. It is alleged that on the 12th of October last, he maliciously took a shovelful of hot coals from a furnace and threw them in the face and throat of the same on Margaret, aged thir